The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

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WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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From the New England Evangelist.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION IN BOSTON.

Probably no similar institution in our country, or in the world, is under so good regulations, or exerting so good an influence, as the House of Correction in Boston. If any thing can reclaim the wicked and depraved, this must do it. Here are 300 criminals—180 men and 120 women, who are kept employed in large rooms, in the most perfect order and subjection; while they eat their meals and sleep in solitary cells. Of the 120 women, about one-third are engaged in cooking, washing, in the hospital, and waiting on the sick; the others labor at sewing, in a large, airy, pleasant hall, with stationary chairs about three feet asunder. Here, though many are taken from brothels, groggeries, or a course of vagrancy, they labor in entire silence, and that apparently with but little restraint. When the system was first introduced, some twenty found themselves shut up the first night in close cells, with nothing but bread and water, and a hard floor to sleep upon, for no other crime than the too free use of their tongues. Now they are as submissive and quiet as a well regulated school.

But this is but a small part of the blessings of this institution. In addition to the regular ministrations of a chaplain, to which all, both male and female, attend, though in such situations that the two sexes cannot even see each other—the females have regular Bible Classes every Sabbath morning. The several orthodox churches in the city, supply the teachers in rotation. The church is applied to beforehand, the teachers are selected, who meet in some convenient place, and repair to the scene of their labor, three miles from the city. The chapter of the Bible which constitutes the lesson for the day, is previously made known. The Superintendent of the school (Rev. Lewis Dwight, Prison Discipline Agent, when in this city,) goes over early Sabbath morning, who, with the Master and Chaplain, get every thing in readiness by 9 o'clock, when the teachers arrive. They, with visiters, are then ushered into the back part of the room, where they find the inmates, neatly dressed in plain checked cotton gowns, seated as above, all faced in an opposite direction. Thus they sit perfectly still, seldom turning their heads, each with a Bible in her hands, while a chapter in the Bible is read, a hymn is sung, and prayers are offered. A signal is then given; the classes take seats together on boards extending across these stationary chairs, in their immediate vicinities; one from each class goes to the back part of the room, who take the chairs before occupied by the teachers, and place them in front of the several classes, while in the meantime the teachers, being supplied with Bibles, are told to follow their chairs. All this is done almost instantly, and that without confusion. The chapter is then read, by all who can read, by the pupils in succession, Catholic as well as Protestant. The teachers intersperse such questions and conversation as may seem fit. It is a gratification to the pupils, even to hear the voice of a human being, after being excluded for a week, almost entirely, from conversation. Before their confinement, their whole life almost, had consisted in *talk*. Now they are obliged to *think*. No pen can describe the interest manifested, both by teachers and pupils, in this exercise. Many freely confess the guilt of their past lives, and express gratitude that they have thus been brought to think on their ways. The great objection to the system is, that most are confined too short a time to effect a complete and thorough reformation. One case we will mention. A female is there for two or three years. She had religious instruction in her early years, from pious parents. She married well, as was supposed, and had a family of children growing up around her. Her husband became intemperate, and she, in desperation, with a family dependent on her —— what will a woman not do for her children? Her crime brought her where she is. She has now been confined for a year, and gives evidence of an entire reformation. She is thankful that she was thus arrested in her wicked course, but still is conscious of her weakness to resist temptation. She has no desire to be set at liberty; and says, if her friends should now obtain her pardon, she should regard it as no favor. Her only desire is, if she ever lives to leave that place, that she may live retired with her children in some cottage, away from the enticements and follies of this world, and train up her children in the way they should go.

Is it not time that the seducer should receive the just reward for his crime? How many a deluded victim is here confined, while the more wicked author of her degradation is walking at large, and oftentimes playing the *gentleman!* Yes; the guilty partners of her crime, when the time of her release arrives, after she has promised repentance, and with tears received the parting counsels and prayers of the Superintendent and the Chaplain, meet her almost at the gate of the prison yard; and there, with the consciousness that she is shut out from the society of virtuous females, and from employment in virtuous families, with no means of support, no home, and no friends to help her in her humiliation—what can she do? They know what arguments to use, and with hellish exultation lead her captive at their will. The consequence is, that in a few months she is again returned to the same prison, destitute and diseased, where she is left to be restored, and released to go the same round, or to lie down in despair, and die without hope. Cannot something effectual be done, to furnish a permanent asylum, where such persons may be confined until virtuous families and friends shall deem it safe to place them under their protection?

It is in contemplation to have a similar Sabbath school in the male department of the House of Correction, as there now is in the State Prison at Charlestown.

On the Sabbath there is regular preaching to the prisoners in the House of Correction. A partition, extending almost to the speaker's desk, separates the two sexes. And so attentive, wakeful, and interested an audience, can no where be found. If the system of religious instruction, in connection with solitary confinement, except when at work, can be completed, and the term of imprisonment extended, we doubt not many will be enabled to say with the Psalmist, "I *thought* on my ways, and turned my feet unto thy testimonies. I made haste, and delayed not to keep thy commandments. The hands of the wicked have robbed me, but I have not forgotten thy law. At midnight, I will rise, to give thanks unto thee, because of thy righteous judgments." P.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.

The following may be considered, we believe, a fresh addition to the extended information already made public, of the superstitious and abominable practices of certain native castes of India. The Madras U. S. Gazette (December 27th) relates, with proper feelings of surprise and horror, the subjoined particulars of certain human sacrifices, which it appears annually take place in the districts of the Goomsur country in the Northern Circars, district of Ganjam. It says—

"We had little idea of the extent to which these dreadful barbarities are at present carried, and the ceremonies attending the immolation of the unfortunate victims of a detestable superstition. The description we have to place before our readers cannot be read without feelings of the most intense horror. The cruelty is so revolting, that it is difficult to reconcile oneself to its belief; the authorities in Goomsur are, however, but too well assured of the fact; and our informant's accuracy is unquestionable. The people of the hill districts of Goomsur are, in every sense of the word, in the most savage state of barbarism; they are prone to drunkenness and all other vices to which inebriation usually leads. That many of them must be utterly wanting in the first feelings of human nature, is evident from the fact, that a large proportion of the victims procured for their diabolical sacrifices, are children who have been sold by their parents, or relations, to a class of persons called Vawers, who, it is beyond doubt, earn a livelihood by dealing in human flesh, frequently selling their own offspring for victims. The sacrificial victims are entirely supplied by these wretches, who purchase, inveigle away, or kidnap them from neighboring districts, and then barter them to the parties by whom they are required. The victims may be of any caste, sect or age. Children are generally procured at an early age, and brought up in the families of those by whom they are doomed to a barbarous death. These children are actually treated with kindness till they have attained an age to comprehend the cruel fate that awaits them, when they are placed under restraint, sometimes in heavy irons, to prevent their escaping. Many of the victims are procured from the districts of Bustar and Jeyapoor. The regular district sacrifices take place annually, and in addition to these, victims are offered up by individuals in propitiation of the Deity! The preparations for the ceremony occupy a month, during which time much intoxication and great rejoicings take place; on the day preceding that of the intended sacrifice, the victim is adorned with chaplets of flowers, and having been, if possible, stupified with liquor, is bound to a post close to the village idol, Zukawree Pennoo, represented by three stones, near which the effigy of the elephant or peacock is buried. The assembled multitudes then dance round the post to the noise of their rude music, shouting a short prayer for health and plenty in return for their sacrifice. They next address the victim, saying, 'We have purchased, and shall now sacrifice you according to custom.' On the day appointed for the sacrifice, the victim is again stupified with liquor, and having been bound to the post, as on the preceding day, is anointed with oil. Every one present then touches the victim and wipes off the oil on his own head. The procession is then formed, led by musicians; the victim borne in the midst, with a pole ornamented with peacock's feathers held aloft. It moves around the village and returns to the spot whence it started. In the front of the idol a shallow trench or pit is prepared by the priest, on the brink of which a hog is slaughtered as a sacrifice, and its blood having all run into the trench, the wretched human victim, bound hand and foot, is cast therein, its face forcibly crushed into the bloody mire, and there held, by means of cross bamboos, until life is extinct through suffocation; the din of tomtoms drowning any screams that may have escaped the sacrifice. A piece of flesh is then cut from the still palpitating body by the Zanec, who buries it with much ceremony near the idol, as an offering to the earth. This done, the assembled persons rush upon the body with fiend-like eagerness, each striving to procure a piece of the flesh, which, being cut off, is carried away to the villages and there offered with like ceremonies. The head and face remain untouched; and when the bones are completely bared, which is quickly accomplished, the earth is thrown into the trench still reeking with warm human blood! Shocked as our readers must be at this horrid relation, still more so will they feel on learning that the above is the least atrocious method of sacrifice, and that in the districts of Shree-Rampooron and Guddapooram, as well as in other parts of the country, the flesh is actually severed from the body of the living victim, whose agonized writhings and piteous moans are alike unheeded. Happily, the blood-thirsty eagerness with which the diabolical monsters rush upon the devoted object, their knives actually clashing in the living flesh, must soon ensure a release from sufferings, too great almost for imagination to conceive. A buffalo calf is, after the sacrifice we now allude to, brought before the idol, and its fore feet having been chopped off at the fetlock joints, the animal is left in that state till the following day, to complete the usual ceremonies." The Madras U. S. Gazette imploringly urges the Government to take cognizance of the above statement, and use every energy to put a stop to these awful crimes of a superstitious and ignorant race. Government policy has hitherto prevented any decided interference with the practices of the natives, but surely Christians ought to obey the dictates of their religion, before those of a political nature.

From the New England Evangelist.

A MINISTER'S TIME.

It came to pass, on the morning of a certain day, about the middle of the week,—or, to illustrate a certain subject, we will take the liberty to suppose it came to pass, that a pastor entered his study, to commence his preparation for the Sabbath. He felt deeply the importance of preparing "beaten oil for the sanctuary;" certain seasonable topics were before his mind, and he had resolved to give them a thorough discussion. He took his seat, with his writing implements before him, glad to think he had a long forenoon to spend on one of his sermons. But it happened on the same day, that Messrs. A, B, and C, of his congregation, and the other letters of the alphabet down to H, either had, or thought they had, occasion to call on him. Hardly had he taken up his pen, before he was summoned down to see Mr. A. After being detained by him for nearly half an hour, he returned to his study. But he had scarcely recalled his thoughts to his work before the door-bell rang again, and Mr. B. made his appearance. With him, also, he was obliged to spend some twenty or thirty minutes. And so, in succession, with very brief intervals, all the other six persons mentioned called on him—each of them, on an average, occupying not less than half an hour of his precious time. The consequence was, that when his dinner-hour arrived, he had scarcely completed two paragraphs of his sermon. The afternoon, and most of the evening, were devoted to duties out of his study. But he felt that some further progress ought to be made in his preparation for the pulpit, before he retired to rest; and so a light was seen in his study by persons who happened to pass by about midnight.

On the day following, Messrs. I, J, K, and so on to O, called on him, much as their predecessors had done; and the history of the whole day was very similar to that of the preceding. Another day came, and, Saturday though it was, the rest of the alphabet must see him; some of them, indeed, making short visits, under the impression that he might possibly be somewhat busy that day; but still the aggregate of their demands on his time consuming most of his study hours.

The Sabbath at last arrived, and by dint of severe and wearing night study, he had succeeded in preparing two discourses for his people. He looked weary and wan however; he was exhausted—physically unfit for the labours of the day. Not a little concern respecting his health was awakened in the congregation.

The most curious part of the whole matter, however, remains to be told. When it was intimated, the following week, that the decline of the pastor's strength was imputable very much to those night labours, into which the incessant calls of his people had driven him, all who heard it were greatly surprised. Mr. A. wondered people should be so inconsiderate. For his part, he had called the past week, for example, only now and then but for half an hour. So said Mr. B, and C, and D, and half the alphabet. Each one of them felt, so short had his visit been, that he was not to blame. Meanwhile others of the pastor's visitors who had heard no cause assigned for his ill health, were full of kind suggestions about it. Mr. N. thought he must be injured by burning anthracite coal in his study. Mr. O. thought it would be a great benefit to him to abstain from animal food; Mr. P. expressed fears that he was suffering from the use of strong coffee; and Mr. Q. felt it his duty kindly to remind him of the sixth commandment, and urge him to take care of his precious life. Still the scenes we have described, and others like them, were enacted over and over again, till the worn out pastor was obliged to abandon for a long season the labours of the pulpit.

The picture we have drawn, is, indeed, as to its drapery, a fancy sketch, but as to its main constituents, the like has occurred, in real life, a thousand times. Let us make, in view of it, a few practical suggestions.

1. Let all—both ministers and people—*feel the preciousness of a pastor's time.* How important are all his official duties—how numerous are they—enough, with the strictest economy, to fill every hour. He has his own heart to take care of—courses of general study to pursue, if he would make the most of himself—his ordinary round of visitation to perform, besides attending on the sick and bereaved—funerals, and week day meetings to attend—two or three discourses to prepare weekly—to say nothing of his duties to his own family, and a long list of miscellaneous matters. How can he, if faithful, have an hour to lose? And if through interruptions of whatever kind he fails in any public duty, the loss is not his alone; *the whole congregation suffer.*

2. Let the *danger of indirectly injuring a minister's health*, in the way we have referred to, be understood and remembered. A pastor of faithful spirit, will always be reluctant, either to omit any of his duties, or to perform them inefficiently; especially will he be loth to appear in the pulpit with but imperfect preparation. And if his study hours are frittered away by numerous visitors, he will be strongly tempted to supply the deficiency, at great peril to his health, by unduly abridging his season of repose. Drive him to protracted night studies, and you may kill him, without either pistols, poison, or the dagger.

3. Let the minister cause his people to understand that *his study hours*—which are usually those of the forenoon—*must, if possible, be inviolate.* If they are a reasonable people, they will not take it unkindly.

4. Whenever one thinks of calling on his pastor, let him remember, that *he is not the whole parish.* If he should detain the minister but half an hour a week, yet if fifty or a hundred others should do the same—and it might be as proper for them, perhaps, as for him—what havoc would be made of the pastor's time. Let him think, therefore, whether he cannot dispense with his meditated call; or if not, when it would occasion the least inconvenience. And when he does make it, let him *come to the point at once*, and not waste time in foreign discourse; especially if there be the least reason to believe, that engagements are pressing upon his pastor. Cotton Mather, it is said, used to have this inscription on his study door—"*Be short;*" and we have ourselves seen, in a similar place, the following significant words:—"SHORT VISITS: *Redeeming the time.*" Eph. v. 16. Perhaps some similar device might be of service to many ministers.

Let us not be understood, in these remarks, to undervalue pastoral intercourse with the people. It is of vast importance, both as more officially performed, and as carried on in less formal ways. But in order that all the people may share its benefits, while other ministerial duties are faithfully performed, and the minister's health preserved, there must be great economy of his time, both on his own part, and that of his people. S.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

GEORGIA—THE CHEROKEES.

It is difficult to find in history, a parallel for the oppression of power, and for the patience of suffering, now exhibited in the removal of the Cherokees. There is nothing like it in modern times, nothing in our accounts of the most barbarous nations, that resembles it, except the desolation of the conquered countries, where the inhabitants were seized upon as slaves. Do our citizens generally know why it is that the United States are engaged in the odious work of this removal, for the benefit of Georgia? Most of them, I presume, are ignorant in respect to the whole case. Therefore it is, that a brief narration is here given.

At the period of the revolution, the territorial limits of Georgia embraced all the country that now constitutes the states of Alabama and Mississippi. These lands, like those of Virginia, New York and Connecticut, were held as in possession of the Indians, and were claimed to be the common property of the whole United States, having been secured from Great Britain by the common effect of the war, and of the treaty of peace. Upon the requisition of Congress, Virginia, New York and Connecticut made cessions of the Indian territories held by them to the Union, for the common benefit of all. Virginia ceded Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and exacted no terms, but those that related to the welfare of the future population. Congress pressed upon Georgia, that held the next largest territory, to make a similar cession, urging the equity of the common claim, and the fact of the cession made by Virginia. Georgia, however, held on to her lands. In 1788, a cession was offered of a part, but upon terms so illiberal, that Congress declined acceding to them.

Having made the demonstrations of greedy injustice, and the United States Government having been organized and put in operation, placing property upon a certain and secure foundation, the Georgia lands became an object of anxious speculation to her own citizens, and various plans were suggested for bringing them into market. A project was consummated in January, 1795, and a law passed to sell these lands in four separate divisions, to four separate companies of purchasers, at a price fixed and upon stipulated terms for payment. One or more of these companies consummated their contracts, paid their money, executed their obligations and obtained their grant corporate from the state.

These sales excited a phrenzy among the mass of the citizens of Georgia, who had obtained no share of the speculation. It was loudly proclaimed that the law authorizing the sale had been obtained by corrupting the members of the legislature that passed it. This charge was urged with so much vehemence as to obtain general belief, and the election for members of the next legislature took place in the midst of the excitement. A majority was chosen of those who denounced the sale. And this majority, August, 1796, passed an act repealing the enactment of their predecessors—declaring the sales under it void, expunging the law and the patents from the archives and records of the state, and inflicting heavy penalties upon all who should set up any claims to the lands. This was going the whole length of the loco-focoism, as now contended for, in respect to bank charters, and even a little out-stripping the wildest pretension of the rashest repealer of the present day.

By these measures the title of the Georgia lands was so much embarrassed that they could not be brought into market. The repealing law overcast the title of the purchaser. The title of the state was held in question, by reason of the previous sale, which had created vested rights protected by the constitution of the United States. Thus were the Georgia lands locked up, and in this condition a sale and transfer was made to the United States. In this sale Georgia involved the United States in three or four perplexing difficulties.

First—The United States were made to purchase lands previously sold, thus committing the Union to maintain the repealing and expunging act of Georgia, and enlisted it in a war against the vested rights of the first purchasers.

Second—A kind of land jobbing agency, in the sale of the Georgia lands, for the benefit of that state.

Third—The compact of sale contained a stipulation that "the United States should, at their own expense, extinguish for the use of Georgia, as early as the same could be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms," all the Indian titles to lands in Georgia.

This compact was made in April, 1802. By it the United States agreed to pay Georgia twelve hundred thousand dollars for the lands ceded, and to settle all claims against the state upon account of the previous sales, in addition to obtaining for her use all the Creek and Cherokee lands within her remaining territorial limits. Thus it is, that the United States have become engaged in continual conflicts with Georgia concerning the Creek and Cherokee Indians. Many of the controversies have been of a detestable character, sordid alike in their origin and management. To this Georgia compact we may trace all the atrocities in which the United States have been made parties against the Indians, since the Seminole war of Gen. Jackson. In this compact originated the scheme of colonizing west of the Mississippi. From the same source we must deduce all the violences of the McIntosh murders, as well as the infamous frauds of Schermerhorn upon the Cherokees. This Georgia compact bound the United States to do that for the use of Georgia, which it was impossible to effect, in consistency with Indian rights and national duties. And Georgia, Shylock like, has exacted that the Union shall perform its bond to cutting out the pound of flesh, regardless of the blood that follows the knife. Virginia yielded up her land, and a train of blessings individual and national has been the attendant consequence. Georgia clenched her fist upon the spoils, and only relaxed her grip to scatter broad cast upon the land doctrines the most deleterious, wrongs at once flagitious, and cruel, and almost beyond parallel.

Some of our readers doubtless remember the declamations of John Randolph and othhrs against the Yazoo fraud. The administration of the nation had put on the shoes of the Georgia repealers and expungers. Hence the war upon the vested rights and judicial powers by the adherents of Mr. Jefferson. That which they denounced the Yazoo fraud, the Supreme Court of the United States declared to be a *bona fide* and obligatory contract. The nation was compelled to purchase up the claim. In its day, this compulsory compromise was a theme of furious denunciations in the mouths of jacobin demagogues. Indeed, it is a rational conclusion that the course of Georgia and of the Executive Government of the Union on the various subjects connected with the Georgia lands, has given birth to more mischief, error and crime than has sprung upon us from every other source.

THE LAST STEAM SHIP.

Royal William Steam Ship,
NEW YORK HARBOR, 24th July, 1838.

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer:

Sir—As the American public took so much interest in the success of the "Sirius" and "Great Western," showing by the kind reception they gave to the commanders of those vessels how sincerely the people of the United States were gratified at the solution of the great problem of crossing the Atlantic by ships propelled by machinery, I am confident I shall add still more to the public gratification, and more particularly to that of the scientific portion of the population, by giving a concise statement of the result of the "Royal William's" voyage from Liverpool. The ship left the River Mersey at 6h. 30m. P. M. of the 5th of July, and arrived at her anchorage here at 5h. 35m. P. M. of the 25th of July, being 18 days 23 hours on the passage; but if I deduct three hours and a half, during which time her machinery was stopped for the purpose of attaching new packings, &c. when 9 days from Liverpool, the total time occupied in *steaming*, was eighteen days, nineteen hours and a half, and that *without any intermission whatever in working the machinery.* From Pilot to Pilot she was 18 days, 19 hours. The "Royal William" is 276 horse power, on the condensing principle; she has three separate circular boilers, worked at a pressure under 8lb. the inch; and the steam is economised by expansive valves. During the entire voyage across the Atlantic, the average expansion was 19 inches of a 66 inch stroke, and her total consumption of fuel was 351 tons, 2 cwt. 2 qrs. from anchorage to anchorage, leaving a sufficient quantity on board for 600 miles additional steaming, having still in her hold 59 tons, 7 cwt. She has worked the whole distance at an average of 2 cwt. 11 lb. per mile, or going more into scientific detail, 6 lb. 4 oz. per horse power per hour, a result, I believe, unprecedented, at least in Europe.

Leaving England in the middle of summer, it may be said that her voyage has been long, and that her predecessors did more than she has done. To prevent such an erroneous opinion going forth to the world, I give below a detailed statement of the different winds she has encountered on the passage; winds as adverse as any winter season generally produces; and as a proof that the Atlantic has been visited with Westerly gales, I beg to state that in latitude 42, and longitude 61, we overtook the "Sir James Kemp," out 58 days from Dundee, and in latitude 40 29, and longitude 68 18, we passed the "Hibernia," which vessel left Liverpool on the 17th June, 18 days before the "Royal William." The under-named Packets have not yet reached New York, and as their usual passages are much shorter than that they are now on, nothing can show more clearly the adverse weather in the Atlantic for vessels coming to the westward.

North America, left 16th of June.
Roscoe, 24th "
William C. Nye, 26th "
Louisville, 26th "

Total time of the Royal William between Liverpool and New York, 18 days and 23 hours.

		Days.	Hours.
Wind blew from	N. W. to S. W.	11	11
	N. W. to North,	2	17
	S. W. to South,	2	0
	Easterly,	1	17
	Calm,	1	2
		18	23

Now as the course from Cape Clear to New York is about West by North, it is evident the Royal William had to contend against eleven and a half days of *opposing* winds, that is to say, those blowing between South-West and North-West; and as it frequently blew gales, I trust some credit will be given to a vessel which has opposed them so successfully. For the first eleven days she had no opportunity of setting her fore sail or foretop sail. As a proof of her capabilities for speed, it is only necessary to give the result of the last seven days she was at sea, during part of which time she had 56 hours of head winds—

Noon ending the	18th of July—	206 miles.
	19th "	240
	20th "	182
	21st "	179
	22d "	230
	23d "	238
	24th "	239
Total in seven days,		1,514

The above are my *observations*—by dead reckoning she ran 257 miles on the 19th of July, and 257 miles on the 23d.

The Royal William is fitted up with water-tight bulkheads, which, by dividing the hull into five compartments, renders it perfectly safe under almost any circumstances, certainly from collision or fire; this plan of dividing the vessel into sections, was originally adopted by Mr. C. W. Williams of Liverpool, to whom the public are indebted for so great a means of preservation to human life, and which has gained him in England the applause of the public at large. The Royal William belongs to the City of Dublin Company, established in 1824, to run steamers between Liverpool, Dublin and Belfast. They have a fleet of seventeen vessels employed in the Irish Channel, which make annually above one thousand voyages, and from the peculiar care used in their construction, and from almost daily inspection, not an accident has occurred to endanger life, during a period of fourteen years.

The experience acquired by the Manager Directors has led parties in the United Kingdom to solicit their assistance in the formation of a Company to run steamers of a large class between Liverpool and New York; and in consequence of that assistance being afforded, progres has been made. Subscribers have come forward, and two vessels of 1250 tons and 420 horse power each, are now in course of construction, to be followed by others, as numerous as the wants of the station will ultimately require.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAS. C. SHAW, Marine Manager.

STEAM PACKET COMPANIES.

The British and American Steam Company, who have just launched at Blackwall a ship thirty eight feet longer than any in her Majesty's navy, with accommodations (as they advertise) for 500 passengers, notify to us, moreover, that next year they mean to have boats like this running on either side the 1st and 16th of every month. This is but one company—one which has not yet moved, we believe;—for we understand the Sirius to have been sent out by another, and the Great Western, it is well known, belongs to Bristol. Both these, undoubtedly, intend to keep the field, and to meet all competition with spirit. Bristol is said to have already invested a million sterling, and there can be no doubt that the renowned old city of Cabot, though dozing a little of late years over a sort of aldermanic repletion, yet possesses the means, and we dare say the spirit, which more than 4 centuries since sent out merchant ships of the burthen of 900 tons. Glasgo too will no doubt bestir herself. And, above all, we must leave room, for Liverpool: the sole marvel is that Liverpool has waited so long—a secret only to be explained by the extent of the interest there invested in the American 'Liners.' We see that a company is now started at that port, who announce immediate operations. At New York again—where the same remark just made of Liverpool applies—even during the short stay of the first steamboats, a scheme was started of a joint stock of a million and a half of dollars, in which, by the way, it was stated the Bristol Company (with a liberal view to the interest of that port) would participate to the extent of about one sixth.

"AMEN AT A VENTURE."

The early American settlement of New Design, now in Monroe county, was visited by a respectable and pious Baptist minister from Kentucky, by the name of Dodge. At that period those who were religiously disposed were Baptists or Methodists, who met together on Sabbaths for social worship. While thus assembled, one Lord's day, Eld. Dodge, who was a good-looking man, and decently attired, came in, an entire stranger. William Murray, a pious Methodist brother, suspecting from his appearance and deportment that the stranger was a preacher, or at least a praying man, invited him to pray. Dodge had a very solemn and feeling manner in prayer, that greatly affected the feelings of a little Dutch brother and Methodist, who was very much in the habit of pronouncing the audible *amen* during the prayers of such persons as he knew to be pious and had confidence in. But here was a perplexing case. The speaker was an entire stranger, his character and profession known to no one present. The little Dutchman meditated for a while, appeared to be burdened in spirit, and at last under the exciting feelings of the prayer, exclaimed, with peculiar force of utterance, "Amen at a venture."—*Western Pioneer.*

DON'T BE A TALKER.

One half the mischief in the world is done from talking. And one half the difficulty we get into as we go along through life, is the result of our saying what we might as well not have said. There's much wisdom in the old maxim, "keep your mouth shut and your ears open"—there is, rely upon it.

I do not know any body, in any situation or profession in life, to whom this advice is not applicable. It is sometimes said that lawyers live by talking; that talking is their trade, and so on; but the fact is, the lawyers are as apt to talk too much as any body, and to suffer as much by it. To spin out a long argument, they necessarily fall into the habit of dealing more in

fancy than in facts, saying things about parties and witnesses, that do no good and much harm, and their reputation for candor will generally diminish in the same proportion as that for loquacity increases. To hear some men at the bar, you would suppose that if they were held up by the feet, the words would run out of their mouths by mere force of gravity for a week at a time, without troubling their brains at all.

A preacher may talk too much. One of the best sermons in the world was the sermon on the mount: You may read it as reported, in fifteen minutes. And though its style and powers are inapproachable, its brevity might well be often imitated.

Our legislators talk too much. And nine-tenths of all the speech making in Congress and the Legislature, is the mere sounding brass and tinkling cymbal of vanity and egotism. Your really sensible men, such as Benjamin Franklin and Roger Sherman, never got up unless they had something to say, and always sat down as soon as they had said it.

Our politicians talk too much. It is really refreshing, and as uncommon as it is refreshing, to hear a sensible man talk sensibly on this topic for fifteen minutes. But if one listens to the street rant of the day, the whole science seems to be twisted into a Chinese puzzle, that no body can find the beginning nor the end of.

Some young people have a notion that they can talk each other into matrimony. It is a mistake; in such a delicate matter as this, the tongue had better be contented with playing a subordinate part. The eye can tell a better story, the language of actions will make a better impression, the love that grows up in silent sunshine, which congenial hearts reflect upon each other, is the healthiest and most enduring. The matter will always sink deeper than the language of affection. But this is a matter in which people are so bent upon managing in their own way, that I doubt whether my advice will be worth the ink and paper.

STEAM PACKETS.—PHILADELPHIA.

We have noticed a movement at Philadelphia—a sort of Bristol to New York—a quiet, Quakerish, clean, right-angled 'City of Brotherly Love' and long purses; but in population also the second place in the Union, and now, be it observed, placed by this new agency on a footing with its domestic rival and its foreign correspondents, extremely different from what it has been heretofore. We mention this case in illustration of our remark on the innumerable alterations in existing arrangements of commerce, little thought of at first, even by the parties concerned, which nevertheless may confidently be expected to develope themselves almost at once. There has been no lack of capital at Philadelpeia. Just the reverse. It is, as we hinted, quite the American Bristol in this way, as New York is the Liverpool in every other. To English travellers it has always looked like a rendezvous of people living on a capital accumulated *in New York*—such is one's impression of the hot bustle and haggard excitement of the latter city, when we enter it after leaving the staid gait and sleek cheeks of the former. Neither is Mr. Penn's capital wanting in his own energy and emulation—all soberly—shily—as they go about it, and keep at it—like him. Their celebrated waterworks are the finest system of the sort in the world; and the 'Keystone State,' whose career is largely controlled by this place, has engaged within ten years, more extensively in the immense enterprise of internal improvements than any other in the Union; not excepting even New York, which has a single canal, the longest already, except the Chinese, in the world. (363 miles) now about to be enlarged at the cost of at least ten million dollars more, together with a rail-road from New York city to Lake Erie, more than 500 miles; or Illinois, which at this moment has ten million dollars appropriated to works of internal improvement. What then has kept Philadelphia in the shade, as regards foreign commerce? Why have *five* millions, out of *ten*, of our exports to the whole United States, gone into the port of New York alone? Why has New York, on the other hand, been employed to send to us so large a part of the cotton grown by the southern states? Why has she monopolized, and held without an effort, almost the whole of the business carried on by the 'Liner'—having at this moment, we think, four lines at least to Liverpool, one to London, (via Portsmouth) and one to Havre—comprising in all some forty or fifty of these splendid packets—while Philadelphia has but one meagre line to Liverpool, which consists of a vessel in each month? Cities, too, not above 100 miles apart—a distance reduced to seven hours by steam. Steam! 'Ay, there's the rub.' New York is a seaport. Philadelphia lies some distance up the curves of a river. And this, under the old regime, has been sufficient to ensure this vast diversity of results. A ship which had crossed the ocean in twenty days, might often be ten more in getting up the river. We know how this once was, in the shorter, straighter, and wider stream of the Thames. It, however, would never do for those who had New York merchants and the finest merchant ships ever known on the seas for their rivals; competition was so out of the question that it was never thought of; Philadelphia, for the first ten years, folded her arms over the matter, and then went to making 600 miles of rail roads and 1000 of canals, by way of diversion. Now what happens when this new movement is announced? We can almost imagine an audible chuckle out of the body politic of the Quaker city.

What is to prevent a fair competition now? What account is to be made of a curve or two in a river, with steamers 300 feet long, and a speed of fifteen miles an hour, as practical people, best versed in this matter, expect to see them within a very few years? And indeed the American boats have been running at much more than this rate on the Hudson for years. Thus will this steam in commerce, like gunpowder in battle, put people upon fair terms; like steam itself, we might say, introduced thoroughly into war; say plenty of Perkins's guns, for example, gracefully set out upon either side of a field of combat, or along the sides of two lines of your ugly steam-ships, with a burthen of two or three thousand tons.

But we have gone somewhat astray—and yet not so widely neither. We were speaking, however, of the first sensation the achievement has produced—and which, we venture to predict, will, at some future day, be a matter of no little historical curiosity. The New York editors seem scarcely able to contain themselves. "Side by side, at last, with the Old World," says one. "Now, then, for the coronation," cry half a dozen more. And then the files of Europ an journals unrolled! Fifteen days from Bristol—sixteen from London—eighteen from Paris—less than a month from Constantinople—from Bombay itself only between sixty and seventy days! A Norfolk (Virginia) editor remarks that *they* are now as near England as they were the greater part of last winter to Detroit; and a Bostonian, we suppose, might say much the same as to New Orleans. A revolution this, indeed, such as the world rarely sees even in our changeful age; a revolution thoroughly overturning the old systems of most of the business world at least—yet effected, as it were, instantaneously, and without the loss of a drop of blood. The Americans themselves, not more in the transports of their exultation over the first thought of the effects of it, than in their admiration of the thing itself, and of the style in which it was carried through, seem to have been too much otherwise excited to feel their wonted chagrin at appearing to be ever taken by surprise in matters of practical adventure. Nay, cherishing, we do believe, the honor of their fatherland next to that of their own, [for we have often noticed, that although Jonathan gives us a gruff, grumbling, family growl of a lecture now and then—partly, perhaps, to prove himself our descendant—he is never easy in seeing it done by *any body else*,] they quite "forget their sorrow in their pride." No wonder they have done so; no wonder that a hundred thousand New Yorkers turned out on the 7th of May, to behold the departure of the "Great Western," on her first voyage homeward, and to cheer the brave ship on her way; no wonder, again, that when, at the end of a fortnight, she hoisted the British colors in King's Road, the burghers of old Bristol, roused at length from their Rip Van Winkle nap of half a century, broke out with firing cannons, and raising flags, and bell ringing, and vehement eating of turtle! Here, at length, was an "electric effect" in England—a sensation number two, at least. One of the passengers in this ship brought over a splendid bouquet of American flowers, which he was able to present to the lady of Mr. Manager Claxton—it seemed almost as fresh as if the dew were still on the leaves; and again, at the jubilant dinner of the burghers, on the 24th, specimens of flax and cotton yarn were exhibited, manufactured in *the new Bristol factory*, [a sign of the times, that, too] which had only been shipped in the raw state in America, on the seventeenth or eighteenth day before. Some one has predicted that, presently, we shall have Covent Garden market stocked by the other continent. As to the floral department, there may be something in it, for aught we know—and, indeed, in some others too; for if the "Liners" could bring *the Duke* a present of fresh forest venison from his Western admirers, we certainly get a clear vision here of divers good things to come. We say nothing, however, even of Yankee ice, dropped at sunrise, in dog-days, upon every door-step in London, as in Boston—not one word; "nil admirari," we repeat, is our motto; "keep cool," that is—ice or no ice—dog-days and all.—*Quarterly Review.*

COLONY OF MISSISSIPPI IN AFRICA.

We have been favoured with the privilege of reading several letters from the Rev. J. F. C. Finley, the Governor of this Colony, and one from Dr. Blodgett, surgeon of the same, giving interesting accounts of the state and prosperity of this important enterprize. The letters from Mr. Finley partake much of the nature of a journal, and hence give many incidental circumstances not necessarily affecting the questions most interesting to our readers. From what is written in the several letters, we readily gather the following facts:

The colony has been from the first quite healthy. That this must be the case was the decided opinion of Dr. Blodgett, upon his first examination of the situation. The health of both the Governor and Surgeon have suffered in some degree in consequence of the severe and unremitting labours which their situation imposed; but the colonists have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

The fitness of the land for agricultural pursuits fully equals the most sanguine anticipations that have been expressed respecting it. All the crops which had been committed to the earth exhibited prospects quite as favourable as any of the kind in the United States. A sufficient quantity of rice, corn, and African peas was in store for a considerable time, and as the season advanced, from their own territory an increased quantity was expected, together with at least one thousand bushels of Cassada, and a large amount of sweet potatoes.

The productiveness of the soil is re-strongly evinced by the fact, that along this coast the slave vessels obtain the most of their provisions. Two or three of these ships are sometimes present in the harbour of Sinoe to purchase rice, bullocks, &c. Still, though the slavers carry off large portions of these productions, the Governor thinks an ample supply for the colony, of sheep, goats, and bullocks, can be obtained cheap for all the purposes of the colony.

The articles of trade among the natives, besides the animals above named, consist principally of rice, camwood, ivory, and palm oil, all of which find ready markets both in Europe and in our eastern cities, at a fair profit. Indeed by obtaining these of the natives, and having them on hand, purchases may be made from trading ships, and thus most articles of necessity from abroad be obtained.

Of the wants of the colony, (and no colony was ever without them) the Governor mentions three as the most pressing; these are wheaten flour, soap, and lastly, and most important of all, *emigrants*. For the first of the above he could substitute rice flour and corn meal—for the second luxury he could find no equivalent, and for the last they were looking with longing anxiety. Of the importance which they attach to the last, some judgment can be formed by the fact, that in almost every paragraph the Governor urges the forwarding of emigrants, and says that preparations are completed for the reception of as many as the Society can forward this year. By the 1st of July instant, he assures the Society at least two hundred are necessary in order to the best interests of the colony, and four hundred could be advantageously received.

Among the reasons for so greatly desiring the arrival of emigrants, one of course is, that the labour of civilized men is much more valuable than that of native Africans, especially when the natives have no civilized superintendant. Another is, the respect which a large colony impresses upon the minds of the natives, and the consequent security of the property of the Society from the disposition of the savages to pilfer every thing on which they can lay their hands. A third is, the more rapid development of the advantages and resources of the colony, and a release from the necessity of depending upon laborers whose objects are merely mercenary.

The river Sinoe abounds in fish, many of which are believed to be fine for the table, to rake which a seine was sent out by the last expedition. Under all these circumstances, the colony seems certainly to possess all the necessary elements of success, and even of prosperity. Nothing seems now to be wanting but perseverance in the Society, and energy in the colonists, to give to that establishment not merely success, but abiding prosperity and an influence among the natives of the most propitious character.

Dr. Blodgett, who has returned to New England, to take out his family, has, by the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Colonization Society, been requested immediately to come to this city, and in person communicate definite information to all who desire it, on all subjects relating to the colony. It is hoped that in the course of little more than a month, he will be with us, and gratify the minds of numbers, by giving the results of his accurate and discriminating observations.

From the allusions in the letters of both these gentlemen, it is evident that they have forwarded other letters, which have not come to hand. This makes us the more anxious to see Dr. Blodgett, as we are confident that from him we shall obtain much valuable and interesting information. We are also beginning to look for the return of the brig Mail, which carried out an expedition to Sinoe last spring.—*N. O. Observer.*

After the above had been placed in the hands of the compositor, we received through the post office the following letter from Dr. Blodgett. It is dated and was written at the mouth of the Sinoe, but for want of a conveyance was retained till the writer himself returned to America. We are gratified to learn by a postscript that we may expect further communications at an early day. We give the letter entire, though by doing so we exclude several valuable articles intended for this week's paper. Its contents need no comment.

GREENVILLE, (W. AFRICA,) Dec. 1, 1837.

Rev. A. B. Lawrence:—It is not often that we have an opportunity of sending letters to America, an apology which I offer for sending so few. Nothing of importance has transpired since I wrote by the Oriental. As yet, I know little of the country, except in the immediate vicinity of this place, and, therefore, until I become better acquainted, cannot write a full description. Passing back from the beach, for the distance of a mile, the soil is almost entirely composed of silicious sand, that has the appearance of having been gradually rescued from the ocean, and offers no inducements to cultivation. Leaving this, the country becomes hilly, and the soil is principally made up of clay and vegetable mould, which is extremely productive. The Sinoe comes down to us through intervals of rich alluvion, much resembling those of the Ohio, and other western rivers of the states. On the banks of this river, about three miles from the ocean, is situated the principal Sinoe town, beyond which, relying on the accounts of the natives, the country, for the space of four days journey in the interior, is an entire wilderness, without inhabitants. I intend making a tour up the river, through this tract, to ascertain its resources, and its capability of being occupied for the purposes of colonization as soon as I can make it compatible with other duties.

The forests of this country are more impenetrable than those of the States, owing to the immense variety of climbing shrubs and trees. Some species enlarge their trunks to more than a foot in diameter; but still too weak to stand erect, they throw off their branches, twisting and fastening upon every object capable of yielding support, until they seem to tie the whole forest together. These, with climbing ferns of dense foliage weaving and interlocking, form tangles and thickets quite impervious to man or beast. Obstacles of this kind are unfavorable to an expeditious survey or clearing off of lands for cultivation. The timber of this country is generally harder and more dense than that of temperate climates; much of it will sink in water after it has been seasoned. We have all the varieties necessary in the construction of houses, utensils, furniture and for ship building. Indeed, for the two latter purposes much timber is exported from this coast to Europe. Camwood comes from the interior in billets of fifteen or eighteen inches in length; it is transported on the backs of the natives. At present it forms a lawful currency of the colony of Monrovia and its dependencies, its value being fixed at sixty dollars per ton.

Of cattle, we have both wild and domesticated. Neat cattle are plenty but small; they do not ordinarily exceed half the size of American breeds; the natives take little pains in rearing them. There is a wild breed much larger, they live in the woods, and are fond of bathing in the water. Their horns are short and their skin nearly destitute of hair. One of our laborers shot a cow a few days since, which weighed, after being dressed, exclusive of hide or tallow, more than five hundred pounds. The meat was tender, and had nothing in its taste or flavor to distinguish it from that of the domesticated animal. We have abundance of deer; leopards are rarely seen; their skins are occasionally offered for sale by the natives; lions have never shown themselves in this vicinity. The elephant range is more interior—the forest is too close for this animal near the coast; their tusks are offered almost every day; most of them are of second quality, showing that more of these animals die of disease or old age, than are destroyed by the natives. The largest of these tusks weigh fifty and sometimes exceed eighty pounds. Reptiles, in general, are not so numerous as in America. Chamelions and lizards are common. Serpents are rarely found; none of the venomous kind are known to exist on this part of the coast.

Our agricultural concerns, you will be delighted to hear, are in a prosperous condition. We have an opening of sixty or seventy acres on the banks of the river, about two miles from town, part of which is already, and the remainder in course of being planted. Sweet potatoes, yams, cassada, plantains, corn and sugar cane flourish exceedingly. Of most of these articles, we have the prospect of a speedy and abundant supply.

My health continues good. No sickness of consequence has appeared in the colony. Fevers are light; they commonly yield in three or four days.

A description of the native Africans who inhabit this vicinity, although they are considered the most peaceable and industrious of any on the coast, would be disgusting. They are of an agricultural disposition, producing large quantities of rice for exportation. It is no uncommon thing to see three or four slaving vessels taking this article, at the same time within sight of our establishment. They even land and carry their goods by our door. With a good assortment of trade articles, they are able at times to purchase five hundred bushels of rice per day. The slavers are a great annoyance to us in this respect, and we wait impatiently for strength to forbid their intrusion. The natives are much addicted to theft, fond of muskets and warlike instruments, and great smokers of tobacco. The climate being warm, light clothing is all that is requisite; unfortunately, however, fashion is quite in the extreme in this respect; and still worse, there are some here, as in civilized countries, who are mere devotees of fashion. They are fond of ornaments, such as beads, rings and chains—to be in taste, the rings must be a full half inch in thickness, and the chains such as would be used to chain a bear or leopard, of brass or iron, it does not seem particular which. I have seen persons so loaded with these articles that they could not walk without much exertion. To the rings are sometimes attached a multitude of little bells, so that you have notice of the approach of persons of distinction.

Though these natives are degraded and vicious beyond the conception of persons who have never stepped from the circle of civilization, yet they possess some qualities which will facilitate their advancement in the scale of existence, and which will serve as an encouragement to efforts for their improvement. A strong feeling of curiosity may be observed in their actions when any thing novel is presented to their view. Our buildings, our implements, our carpenter and smith work and our mode of agriculture, all engage their attention, and excite their admiration. Country man be fool—white man know every thing—with other expressions of similar import, show that they are not insensible to the superior advantages which we enjoy; nor are their minds so stupified or moulded by prejudice or habit, as not to be desirous of obtaining the blessings of civilization for themselves. A spirit for improvement is evidently at work among them. They are very anxious to obtain a knowledge of the English language—to learn to write, or to learn to make book, as their expression runs. It is not unusual for persons to offer themselves as laborers, if they can be in a situation favorable to learning our language, with the prospect of little or no other remuneration. Our mode of transacting business they are anxious to imitate. If you hire one of them to labor by the week or month, or if you purchase any thing of them on credit, or if they make any agreement with you, or leave any thing in your charge, although neither they nor their friends can read, yet you must give them a book or an agreement in writing, (a piece of a paper with writing upon it, as they do not know the difference is just as good) with which they are always satisfied.

A school was lately commenced in a village near us, which only failed for want of common ability in the teacher. The natives hired him without our knowledge, and at their own expense. For a few of the first days the school was attended by about 40 boys. This circumstance alone is sufficient to show that schools might be commenced under the most favorable circumstances. There is room for at least half a dozen teachers within five miles of our settlement, at places where it may be said the people are waiting for schools. I believe that that part of the coast is a rich field for missionary effort. The people are neither Mahomedans nor idolaters. Indeed I cannot ascertain that they have religion of any kind. There are, therefore, no structures of superstition and error to demolish, but the field is entirely unoccupied—a waste—a blank, waiting to be sketched by the hand of christian benevolence. In fact, in a literal sense, Ethiopia is stretching out her hands unto God. After a long period of debasement, after the most powerful nations of the world have successfully attempted to rescue her from the degradation in which she has been sinking deeper and deeper, she is now extending her arms to lay hold on the benefits which civilization and christian philanthropy are offering as her last hope.

The slave trade is carried, this season, to an almost unparallelled degree. Scarce a day passes but one or more slaving vessels are in sight. One establishment at the mouth of the Gallenas, it is supposed will ship this season alone from five to six thousand slaves.

Yours truly, J. L. BLODGETT.

The following incident, related in one of Gov. Finley's letters, is amusing, and may serve to illustrate how simplicity may sometimes be united with craft.

Several articles, including some kids, were stolen from the enclosure of the Governor's residence, and the thieves traced to a neighboring town. Upon this complaint was made, and the head man collected his tribe for a palaver or trial. After palavering the subject for several days, the following decision was communicated to Gov. F. "When Fish man him steal your kid, den Merica man ketch him, hold fast him, and take him to head man, and head man he beats him." This remedy they well knew would be useless, not only on account of the fleetness of the natives, but they are withal stark naked, and greased with palm oil from head to foot, so that to hold on would be like holding an eel.

MORAL CAUSES OF RECENT DISASTERS.

The following are extracts from a discourse delivered in the New North Church, in this city, by its Pastor, (Rev. Dr. Parkman,) on the Sunday immediately following the receipt of the intelligence of the wreck of the Pulaski.

"Ye know not what shall be on the morrow."

My friends,—rather in such a connexion I should say—my fellow citizens, it is high time to awake out of this sleep. It is your solemn duty to inquire—'What is the *cause?*' or none of you may tell, what shall be the end of these things. And I appeal to your own reflection, if there be not the utmost reason to fear, that among the causes of these fearful calamities, immediate or remote, we must number,—first a sordid avarice seeking out *the cheap* to the rejection of what is solid; neglecting necessary, because, forsooth, expensive precaution; a rash confidence, presuming that what was safe to-day shall be safe to-morrow: a passion for progress not less childish, than it is ruinous, providing even in the very plan and construction of the vessel for speed rather than security; a spirit of competition as mad as it is mischievous, careless of life in its wild and unprincipled gratification; and then—and a most fruitful source of evil—the reposing of trust—where trust should never be reposed—with incompetent and reckless hands, with men that have no prudence, nor vigilance, nor self-control, and whose passions are their masters; and last—and worst of all, Intemperance* that all comprehensive, that all but omnipotent mischief, confounding all wisdom and making fruitless all caution—these, my Brethren, and such as these, have been but too often the guilty causes of these heart rending accidents.

Nor is it to proprietors or agents or commanders alone that the blame is to be ascribed. Passengers even for pleasure, hastening as for their lives, they scarcely know whither or for what, or intent on some scheme of business, or sudden speculation, that shall lift them out of the dust and set them with princes, will grow impatient of a delay that is wise, and urge on by entreaties and even bribes to a haste, that is ruin: countless examples of this childishness and insanity might be adduced.

Whence is it, fellow citizens, that in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, in seas also, where navigation is difficult and hazardous, we hear so seldom of these horrors. It is because men are willing to move not with the wings of the wind, or as the lightning, but with the progress appointed to men. It is because the government protects by its laws the lives and the property of the subject; and will not permit men's madness to be their ruin; nor an imaginary individual right to be exercised to the public wrong. It is because they make responsible with life or liberty those who are entrusted with sacred interests, and punish carelessness and presumption, such as have been the causes of countless evils here, as crimes.

My brethren, it is not my practicee, as you know—for I freely confess it accords not with my principles—to bring topics of doubtful moment to these temples of God. Questions of political expediency, exciting the public mind—whatever may be urged by the earnest reformers of these days, of their moral bearings—I am perfectly willing to leave to the occasions and places where they properly belong. For myself, I prefer on this holy day to speak of the great things of God's law, and the glorious things of the gospel of peace, and to meet you, my people, in the love of God, and the grave of the Lord Jesus, and the sweet fellowship of an holy spirit. With the course of public justice, also—whether in its progress or its issue—more especially when it is for the terror of the evil doer, and the punishment of the transgressor—I have not deemed it my duty (nor can I entertain any notions either of civil or religious liberty requiring me,) either as a citizen or a religious teacher, to interfere.

But when precious lives are in danger, and sacred interests of domestic, social affection exposed; when from the love of money, that fruitful source of evil, and that hastening to be rich, which makes us a people, and in its various and complicated influence pierces with so many sorrows;—when by negligence, hazardous as it is unpardonable, blind as it is audacious; by the want of skill and faithfulness, which may bring with it all the *horrors*, without the *intention* of murder;—when by an insane rivalry, which has no earthly object but the gratification of an absurd vanity, and which to its own folly superadds the mischief of exciting by a contagious sympathy the like folly, the like insanity in multitudes whose lives are perilled by it—when by these and such like causes human life is sacrificed, and the hopes of kindred, families, the nation, and even of mankind are blasted, then does it become every minister and every citizen, as God may give him light and opportunity, to speak: and may the same God give you of his own blessing to hear. May the cry go up to his holy place. May we as a people be saved from our sins, that we may be saved from his judgment, lest that may be fulfilled concerning us, which is spoken—'Madness is in their hearts while they live, and after that they go to the dead.'

*The dreadful wreck of the Rothsay Castle between Liverpool and Dublin a few years since, in which more than a hundred perished, and among them many precious lives, was occasioned, as was proved upon investigation, by the brutal intemperance of the captain.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1838.

We have received sundry periodicals, and a volume or two, all of which will be noticed in our next.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS IN BUCKS COUNTY.

On Sunday evening, the 29th ultimo, a public meeting was held at the Free Church, in Newtown. The house was full to overflowing, and many were obliged to remain outside, about the doors and windows.

Mr. Buchanan was present by invitation, and addressed the meeting. After which, the Rev. Greenbury Ridgely made an animated and feeling appeal in behalf of Africa, and her oppressed children in this country, and urged, in strong terms, the necessity of immediate and active exertions in favour of the Colonization Society.

On Monday evening, Mr. Buchanan, accompanied by Mr. Cresson, attended a meeting of the Yardleyville Colonization Society, where a very deep interest was manifested in behalf of the good cause. More than one hundred dollars is already subscribed by the members of that society, and confident expectations are expressed of increasing this sum to one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars.

At Bristol, on Tuesday evening, a large meeting of the citizens were convened at the School House. Mr. Buchanan gave a brief exposition of the principles and designs of the Colonization Society, and dwelt at some length on the condition and prospects of the colony—its influence on the character of the emigrants and the natives of Africa, &c. At the close of the address, an invitation was given to the audience to propose any objections which might be entertained, or to make inquiries on any point not sufficiently explained. Questions were accordingly asked by two gentlemen, in relation to the health of the colonists—the character of those emigrating from this country—and the influence of the colony on the slave trade. Answers being received by these inquirers, it was resolved, *unanimously*, that a Colonization Society be organized; and a committee of five were appointed to draft a resolution and procure subscriptions.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet at the same place, on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

While in Bucks County, Mr. Buchanan received invitations from several other towns, to attend public meetings, which his official engagements compelled him to decline. In a short time, however, he will be able to renew his visit and co-operate in a thorough organization of the County, which our friends seem determined to accomplish without delay.

A HINT TO TRAVELLERS.

There is a great deal of vulgar misapprehension, sanctioned at times we fear even by physicians, that a traveller requires an abundant and substantial nutriment, in order to enable him to bear well the fatigue from his journeying. So far does this illusion go, that an invalid, who at home had been on a strict regimen, is supposed free to indulge his appetite when on the road. The fact is, that the bodily exertion in travelling, especially during the warm months, in temperate, and at all times in hot climates, causes a degree of excitement which borders on fever, and which requires a restricted allowance of food, and, in respect to quality, that of the simpler kind. Still more necessary is reserve demanded on the score of intoxicating drinks. True reserve here, is entire abstinence. Many and many a person on a journey, who, feeling indisposed and languid, has recourse to ardent spirits or vinous potations, in order as he hopes to rally his strength, fixes on himself violent and often incurable fever, which, by his resting for a day or two, and abstaining from food and confining himself to simple watery drinks, would have soon disappeared and left him able to resume his journey.

The immediate suggestion to these remarks, is in the following passage, from that highly entertaining work by Mr. Stephens, entitled "Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and The Holy Land—by an American." Mr. S. is speaking of his visit to Mount Sinai, and of the monks who inhabit the convent on the Mount. "During all the various periods of their abode in the convent, some thirty, some forty, and one more than seventy-five years, not one of them had eaten a particle of animal food; and yet I never saw more healthy looking men. Hardier men I have never seen, for they are indolent in their habits, take but little exercise, and in most cases show a strong disposition to corpulency; but I had some little opportunity of testing their ability to endure fatigue; and though the superior soon walked himself out of breath, the monk who guided us up the mountain, and who was more than sixty years old, when he descended, after a hard day's labor, seemed less tired than either Paul or myself. I am aware that climate may make a difference; but from my own observation and experience, I am perfectly satisfied that, even in our own climate, invalids and persons of sedentary habits, and, indeed all except laboring men, would be much benefitted by a total abstinence from animal food. I have travelled for a week at a time, night and day, not under the mild sky of the East, but in the rough climate of Russia, and found myself perfectly able to endure the fatigue upon bread and milk diet; and I have been told that the Tartars, who ride post from Constantinople to Bagdad, in an incredibly short time, never sleeping, except on horseback, during the whole of their immense journey, rigidly abstain from any thing more solid and nutritious than eggs."

The monk referred to as having lived seventy-five years on the mountain, was then a hundred and five years old.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Great Western, which arrived at New York on the 5th instant, London and Liverpool papers to the 20th, and Bristol to the 21st ult. have been received.

There is little news of general interest by this arrival. The report, before received, that Mehemet Ali, the ruler of Egypt, intended to declare himself independent in form, as he has been for many years in fact, of the Porte, is confirmed. A destructive fire at Cairo, and an attempt to destroy by fire the arsenal at Alexandria, are attributed to emissaries of the Grand Signor.

There was a debate of some interest in the House of Commons on the 19th ult., on the resolutions proposed by ministers, to appropriate the remainder of the million to the payment of the arrears of tithes in Ireland, and to remit the sum already appropriated. The resolutions, though opposed by Mr. Hume and a large body of radicals, were carried by a considerable majority; and it is instructive, says the London Sun, to see Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and Mr. O'Connell, all voting in that majority, which, in fact, sanctions resistance to the law—which approves of the Tory policy—and which rejects the appropriation clause.

A grand civic feast was given at Guildhall, to the Foreign Ambassadors, on the 13th July. In addition to the illustrious foreigners and their numerous suites, were several of her majesty's ministers, and many of the nobility and gentry entertaining political opinions of an opposite nature. The arrangements were on the same scale of splendor as when her majesty honored the city on the 9th of November, and the number of distinguished persons present was scarcely less numerous.

The Sirius reached Plymouth after a voyage of fifteen days, home from New York. She was to leave London on the first of August for St. Petersburgh, commanded by Captain Macarty of the Royal Navy.

An energetic, but temperate remonstrance against the arbitrary measures of King Ernest of Hanover, has been addressed to the Diet at Frankfort, by the liberal portion of the Hanoverian Chamber of Deputies.

From France there is no news of any consequence. The Parisian papers are occupied with the details of the destruction of the Vaudeville theatre by fire. The cause assigned is the imperfect extinguishing of the gas lights of the great chandelier, when it was drawn up into the roof, after the performances were over.

There were a hundred and twenty-nine passengers in the cabin and twenty-one in the steerage, who came over in the Great Western. We see among the number the name of the Rev. J. A. Clark, rector of the church of St. Andrew, in this city.

SLAVES EMANCIPATED IN THE WEST INDIES.

We copy the following table and estimates from the *Pennsylvania Freeman:*

FIRST OF AUGUST, 1838.

Jamaica,	323,000
Montserrat,	6 200
Dominica,	15,400
Nevis,	6.600
Barbadoes,	82.000
St. Vincent,	23 500
Tortola,	5.400
St. Christophers,	19.200
Total,	481.300

Probably it would be safe to add Demerara to this list. The number of slaves in that colony is 70.000

The number of blacks in the above islands, in proportion to the whites, is as follows:

Barbadoes,	6	blacks to	1	white.
Demerara,	25	"	1	"
Montserrat,	21	"	1	"
St. Vincent,	20	"	1	"
Tortola,	13	"	1	"
Nevis,	12	"	1	"
Dominica,	22	"	1	"
St. Christophers,	13	"	1	"
Jamaica,	10	"	1	"

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

The following notice has been published by the Franklin Institute, of its next annual exhibition:

"The Committee on Premiums and Exhibitions of 'The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts,' beg leave respectfully to announce, that the Tenth Exhibition of American manufactures, under the care and direction of the Institute, will be held at the Masonic Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, from the 5th to the 9th of November next.

The object of these exhibitions is to bring together the various productions of American ingenuity, skill, and industry; to draw thereby the attention and patronage of the public to the useful arts; to excite a commendable spirit of emulation among workmen in the various branches; and to give rewards to excellence, by the distribution of premiums.

It would be impossible to enumerate the various objects which the committee desire to have brought to this exhibition. They, in fact, comprise specimens of all the productions of manual industry: such as

Fabrics of woollen, cotton, linen, and silk;

Iron and all articles made of this material, whether wrought or cast;

Articles made of the precious metals, and of the compounds which imitate them; also of copper, lead, and all other metals;

Articles of pottery, glass, and porcelain—including artificial teeth;

Articles of stone and marble;

Cutlery; Arms of all kinds;

Paper, printing, engraving, binding, inks;

All productions of the laboratory;

Lamps, chandeliers, candelabra, and gas fixtures;

Furniture of wood, and all house utensils;

Leather and articles made of it;

Hats and Caps;

Clocks and watches;

Scales, balances, and philosophical instruments;

Tools and machinery of all kinds, &c. &c.

For the supply of these articles for the exhibition, the Institute must depend entirely upon the manufacturers, mechanics, and merchants; and the committee appeal to them, with confidence, for the display, on this occasion, of the liberality and zeal which they have never heretofore failed to show.

It has been customary to append to this address, as made on similar occasions, a long list of subjects for which premiums would be awarded; but it is judged best, on the present occasion, to take a different and a still more liberal course, and to offer premiums for all such articles, in every department of the useful arts, as shall be judged worthy of the distinction. The premium offered is the medal of the Institute, which will be of gold or silver, according to the value which the committee shall attach to the subject of award."

UNION COLLEGE.

The annual oration, pronounced by Taylor Lewis, Esq., on Monday evening last, before the Pi Beta Phi Society of Union College, was marked with much originality of thought, and evinced an intimate acquaintance with the classics.

The address of the Rev. Prof. T. C. Reed, before the New York Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa, was a chaste production well delivered, and contained many original and choice ideas. *Magna est veritas et prevalabit*

The Rev. Mr. Vermilyea, of Albany, delivered the annual address before the literary societies. His subject, which was the "Requisites to Honor and Success in Life," he handled in such an interesting manner as to enchain in breathless silence a crowded auditory, whose spontaneous plaudits at its close evinced their gratification and delight.

The class of graduates was unusually large. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 92 young men, and the degree of A. M. on 25 alumni. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Mr. Wykoff and the Rev. Mr. Vermilyea of Albany, Rev. Mr. Beveridge of Cannonsburgh, Pa, Rev. C. Dewey, Rochester, N. Y., and the Rev. S. Totten, President of Washington College, Ct.

The audience, though exceedingly numerous, was uncommonly attentive; a circumstance which gave evidence that they were pleased with the performances. We have attended commencements when we listened to more brilliant efforts from particular individuals, but on this occasion, the exercises, taken as a whole, were more than mediocre, and gave unusual satisfaction.

[*Schenectady Reflector.*

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

As evidence of the returning prosperity of our State, it is with pleasure we recur to the various works of Internal Improvement now progressing among us. This road, the first of any extent commenced in the State, is now more than half completed; and we understand will be opened next month as far as Chalk Level; when the traveller from Raleigh will be enabled to reach New York, a distance of 500 miles, in less than seventy hours, without the loss of a single night's sleep. The balance of the road will be opened early in the ensuing year, when there will be an uninterrupted communication by Rail Road and Steam Boat between this place and Boston.

Exertions are now making for the immediate extension of the road from here to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, near Columbia in South Carolina, when the great chain between the north and South will be complete from Boston to Augusta, and thence to New Orleans.

To one unacquainted with the migratory habits of our people, it may appear almost incredible, when we state that the number of passengers between the two sections, by the various routes now travelled, cannot fall far short of three hundred thousand annually. Yet such is the fact; and when this road is completed, it must become one of the principal thoroughfares of a large portion of this travel.

This is called the Metropolitan line; and when it is recollected that it passes through the principal cities of every Atlantic State, and will also be the route of the great daily mail, we see no reason to doubt that the stock of any portion of it will prove to the holders a safe and profitable investment. We need not add, that we consider the extension of this work to the South and West, as of vital importance to the citizens of the State, and particularly our friends in the western part of it. The proposed location of the road from this place is through the county of Chatham; whence it is designed to *extend a branch through the State, westwardly, and if possible effect a junction with the Charleston and Cincinnati Road, within the borders of our own State,* We learn that the Wilmington Company, intend constructing a branch from Waynesborough to this place, which will give the west access to one of the best West India markets in the Southern country; and also the choice of markets in Virginia and South Carolina. If these improvements can be realized, they are destined to work a complete revolution in the condition and prospects of our people; and that they can be, is certain, if those who are most deeply interested will put their shoulders to the wheel. From the disposition evinced at the last session, we have no doubt that the State will be prompt in extending her aid; and we again urge upon the west to take the matter in hand; to be ready at the next session to press her claim; and we believe other sections of the State will cheerfully unite in forwarding an object so obviously tending to the public good.—*Raleigh Star.*

From Mr. Woodbury's Report on Exchanges.

MEMORANDA.

The American dollar contains 371¼ grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver.

The Spanish dollars are not all of the same weight. Those in circulation in 1829, were said by the director of the mint to be worth, on an average, 100 cents 3 mills.

The Mexican dollars are said to be equal to the Spanish.

The "Carolus" dollars are the Spanish dollars coined prior to the year 1809, in the reigns of Charles III. and IV. They are said to be not superior in weight and fineness to the Mexican.

The American eagle of the old coinage, previous to the 31st of July, 1834, contained 247½ grains of pure gold.

The American eagle of the new coinage contains 232 grains of pure gold.

The British sovereign, when coined, contains 113 grains and 18-1214 parts of a grain of pure gold, worth, according to our present mint valuation, $4 87 7 120.

The Spanish doubloon should, according to the regulations which have nominally prevailed since the year 1772, contains 376 grains of pure gold, which would, at our mint valuation, be worth 16 dollars and 20 cents. But, according to assays made at the London and Philadelphia mints, previous to the year 1829, Spanish doubloons contained only from 360 to 362 4-10 grains of pure gold. This would make their average value, at our mint valuation, about $15 56¾.

The Patriot doubloons are said to be equal in weight and fineness to the Spanish.

The difference in the price of Spanish and Patriot doubloons, and of the different species of dollars, at New York and Philadelphia, is chiefly owing to difference of demand for them in foreign markets.

In the price currents, $1 44 4 9 are assumed as the par of exchange on England. This practice began when the Spanish pillar dollars were in circulation, and when the market value of gold, compared with silver, was less than it is at present. The true par varied as the market value of gold varied, when compared with silver. It was estimated by Mr. Gallatin, writing in 1829, at 7 per cent. above the nominal par; by others, at 8 per cent.

Since the passage of the act of 1834, for reforming the American gold coinage, the true par exchange with England, estimating gold against gold, is about 9 7-10 above the nominal par.

The quotations of exchange on France are so many francs and centimes payable in France for a dollar paid here. According to the regulations of the French mint, the silver franc should contain 69.453 troy grains of pure silver, equivalent to 18 738-1000 cents in silver currency of the United States. The quantity of pure silver in an American dollar is equal to that in five francs 34 534 1000 centimes. But as foreign coins are not a legal tender in France, and as a seignorage of about 1½ per cent. is charged on silver coinage at the French mint, American dollars, when sold as bullion in France, are said to bring, on an average, not more than 5 francs 26 25 1000 centimes. This is, by some writers, assumed as the par of exchange on France. Other writers assume 5 france 34 centimes as about par.

The quotations of exchange on Holland, are so many cents a guilder; on Hamburg, so many cents a mark banco; and on Bremen, so many cents a rix dollar.

The exact value of the guilder of Holland is 39 97 100 cents of United States silver currency; but 40 cents are usually assumed as the par of exchange.

The mark banco of Hamburg is a money of account equal to 35 144 1000 cents United States currency.

The rix dollar of Bremen is a money of account equal to 80 cents and a very small fraction United States currency.

COMMERCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Some of our readers will probably be surprised at the comparison of the tonnage cleared at Wilmington, with that of this state and Virginia, as exhibited in a communication inserted in this paper.

In addition to the facts there stated, we find, on examining the same document, that the total amount of tonnage entered during the last year, was,

In North Carolina,	25.028 tons.
In Virginia,	22 971 "
In South Carolina,	58,688 "

The total amount cleared during the same period, was—

In North Carolina,	43.230 tons.
In Virginia,	45 959 "
In South Carolina,	88,665 "

Tonnage owned at Petersburg, Va.	4,911
Richmond,	6.632
Norfolk,	12.721
Wilmington, N. C.	8.639
Edenton,	6.570
Camden,	5,857
Newbern,	2,576
Washington,	3,404
Beaufort,	1,245
Plymouth,	1.434
Ocracocke,	2,222

The aggregate tonnage owned in

North Carolina, is	31.941 tons.
Virginia,	43.439 "
South Carolina,	23,637 "

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and Foreign vessels, with their tonnage, which cleared from the following districts during the year ending on the 30th September, 1837, compiled from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the present session of Congress.

	American. No.	Tons.	Foreign. No.	Tons.	Total No.	A & F Tons.
Petersburg, Va.	10	2748			10	2748
Norfolk, Va.	73	12771	73	12222	146	24993
Newbern, N. C.	29	3062	1	48	30	3110
Camden, N. C.	28	2567			28	2567
Edenton,	15	1611	2	261	17	1872
Plymouth,	15	1392			15	1392
Washington,	31	3568	3	216	34	3784
Beaufort,	1	249			1	249
Wilmington,	171	25600	34	3929	205	29529

Mr. Hale—As every thing connected with the commerce of North Carolina, and particularly that portion of it which is carried on through the port of Wilmington, is a matter of interest to the most of your readers, I beg you will give an insertion to the annexed table, showing the amount of tonnage, American and Foreign, which has cleared at the respective ports here referred to. It will be seen that the port of Wilmington far exceeds any other in this state, and is very considerably beyond the cherished seaport of the Old Dominion. If, with all the disadvantages under which she has labored, Wilmington has been able to maintain so respectable a trade, both foreign and domestic, what might not be her destiny, if the rich products of the western part of the state were poured into her lap, by means of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road? What quantities of Iron Ore, Copper Ore, Lead, Coal, with ten thousand other articles, the products of the fertile lands of the West, might not, from her port, find a foreign market, enriching the cultivator of the soil and the merchant?

So much has public attention been directed to the trade of Virginia and South Carolina, that but few have a correct idea of the value of the trade carried on in North Carolina. It is time, however, that North Carolinians should begin to develope the capacity and resources of their own State. If they would see her as she ought to be, they cannot too soon commence, nor too rigorously prosecute, works of Internal Improvement.

From the same.

THE DAVIDSON LEAD MINE.—We understand that the works at this time are carried on with great spirit and success. From 40 to 50 hands are employed, and Mr. King expected to have his smelting furnace in operation in the course of this week, when he would be able to turn out 4000 lbs. of lead a day.

The Guilford Copper Mine, is in like manner worked with most flattering results. Upwards of 120 tons of the ore have passed through this town, on the way to England. All of this was hauled here by wagons.

We understand that the enterprising agent and proprietor of the Lead Mine is willing to contract to pay at least $10,000 per annum of freight, for transportation of Lead alone, to a Rail Road, if brought within any reasonable distance of the mines.

It is easy to perceive that these articles, together with the Iron and coal with which this region abounds, must of necessity seek the nearest point of water navigation. Their weight precludes distant transportation in any more expensive mode. They must come, therefore, to this place, and the opening of a Rail Road from this place to their neighborhood, would open a boundless source of wealth to the Middle and Western part of North Carolina.

From the United States Gazette.

REVIEW OF THE WEATHER FOR JULY 1838.

We do not find on our Journal of the weather, any month of July which has vied in heat with the one just closed, since 1807, which is thirty-one years ago, although there have been several summers since, which have, very justly, been denominated hot. About once in seven years, a hot summer occurs; but we find none remarkably so, between 1807 and 1825, subsequently to which, 1831, was the hottest up to the present period. In all of these, the heat was excessive, but the average was rather below that of the present year. It is, however, worthy of notice that this summer (thus far) neither rain, thunder nor lightning has had any effect in cooling the atmosphere, but the weather has cleared as hot as it was previous to the shower, although in some instances the lightning has been very vivid, the thunder tremendous, and the rain in torrents! Whereas, in previous summers thunder showers have purified the atmosphere, so that it has been, oftentimes, uncomfortably cool for several days, and in some instances light frost has followed. Why *like causes* do not produce *like effects*, we shall not pretend to divine.

From the first to the 21st of the month (at which date it became cooler for four days) the average heat at noon, was *ninety!* During twelve of those days, the mercury at 2 o'clock, was at ninety and above.—On the 9th, and on the 20th it rose as high as 96½. It was several times 94 and 95: and in no instance, was it so low as 80 at mid-day. The average temperature to the 21st of the month, was 82, throughout the 24 hours of each day. On the 20th, at two o'clock the mercury stood at 143, after being exposed to the full rays of the sun two hours.

On the afternoon of the 21st, the wind changed to N. (and for a short time to N. E) and it became so cool that by the next morning at 4 o'clock, the mercury had sunk thirty one degress. This change was without thunder, or lightning, or rain, in the neighborhood of the city. The mercury, however, again rose to 90 on the 25th. On the 26th, to 91. On the 27th, to 92. On the 28th, to 93. On the 29th, to 96. On the 30th, to 97. And on the 31st, to 86. During the whole month, it was 90 and above, on eighteen different days.

The average heat of the month at sunrise, was 72½; and at 2 o'clock 89½. But taking the whole 24 hours of each day during the month, the average was 81 and a fraction over.

The average of the corresponding month of last year, at sunrise was 65; and at 2 o'clock 80. But the average temperature of the whole month, was 72½.

There was but very little rain fell in the city and vicinity, during the month just closed. The only smart showers, were in the evenings of the 13th and 18th, after both of which, it cleared hot. On five other days there was a little, but scarcely enough to lay the dust. The drought in this vicinity is now greater than it has been for several years.

The wind was exceedingly variable. There was but six days in which it blew from the same quarter the whole day.

We fear the ensuing winter will be as excessive in cold, as the summer has been in heat; in order to bring up the equilibrium of one year with another.

Summary.

M'ALLISTER'S THERMOMETER.

No. 48 Chestnut Street,

	In doors, 12 o'clock.	Out-of-doors, 12 o'clock.
July 28,	87	93½
30,	90	99
31,	80½	85
Aug. 1,	86	94
2,	79½	84½
3,	80	86
4,	82	90
6,	88	95½

The steam ship Royal William left New York on Saturday at the appointed time. She had on board thirty-two passengers and a large number of letters, the postage on which exceeded fifteen hundred dollars.

Commodore JOHN RODGERS, for many years past the Senior Officer in the Navy of the United States, died in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia on the evening of Wednesday last, after a long and afflictive indisposition.

We understand that his remains, accompanied by his family, will arrive in this city to-day. In another part of this paper an official notice will be found directing appropriate honors to his memory.

[*National Intelligencer.*

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of Maryland on Friday last elected the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper to the office of Bishop of that diocese.

The London Court Journal says that Mr. Sully's portrait of the Queen has been exhibited to a numerous and distinguished body of visiters. The Journal is in the main good authority in the Fine Arts, and therefore, the following splendid compliment to Mr. Sully's abilities, comes with positive force: "As a likeness it is esteemed the most admirable as yet painted; as a work of art, it reminds us in its execution more of Sir Thomas Lawrence than any of our modern painters."

AGENT FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The Rev. Dr. John Breckenridge, professor of Pastoral Theology, &c. in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, at Princeton, has been chosen, and accepted the appointment, as general agent of the assembly's board of foreign missions. Dr. B. is now, we believe, on a visit to the West. His head-quarters, as we are happy to learn, will hereafter be in the city of New York.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—There are 165 Poor Houses in Massachusetts, having 15,053 acres of land, which are valued at $803,992. Total number of persons relieved in said almshouses, in the year 1837, 8832; average number supported in the same, 4017; average weekly cost of supporting each pauper in this manner, 91 cents; number of persons unable to perform labor, 3160;—estimated value of labor performed by paupers in alms houses, $32,368 69.

THE SPRINGS.—The arrivals of strangers since our last have greatly exceeded any former week in the season. Every house and hamlet is filled; and were it not for the daily departures, it would be impossible to furnish any additional accommodations for guests. The whole number in the village yesterday morning was estimated at not less than 3000; among whom were Maj. Gen. Macomb of the American, and Lt. Col. Sir John Eustace of the British army; Messrs. Tallmadge and Norvell of the U. S. Senate; and Messrs. Bronson, Curtis, and Crary of the House of Representatives.—*Saratoga Sentinel.*

According to late reports, the schools of Holland contained 280,517 scholars, in a population of 2,285,663.

FRENCH NAVY.—Baron Dupin's report on the French Marine shows that in the event of war the navy could be immediately increased to 40 sail of the line and 50 frigates. At present it is 22 of the former and 26 of the latter. That besides the seamen required for the addition mentioned, there would remain a surplus of 15.000 for smaller vessels. There are now sixteen war steamers in commission, and there is to be altogether 40.

FIRES AT NEWARK.—We learn from the Newark Daily Advertiser that there were two fires in that city on Wednesday night. The first was a barn owned by Judge Crane, the second a factory in the extreme north of the city, (on Mill Brook,) occupied by J. N. Joralemon for the manufacture of coach springs steps, axles, and machinery. The factory itself, with the gearing, belonged to A. W. Kinney, was valued from 4 to 5000 dollars, and insured in the Mechanic's Insurance Co. for $2 500. The other machinery, with the tools and stock, belonged to Mr. Joralemon, whose loss is about $7000. His insurance is $2000, one half in the Spring Garden, Phila. Co., and the other in the New Brunswick Co. Mr. J. employed 40 men, who are of course now deprived of employment. Other apartments of the building were occupied by H. D. Hudson's mustard factory, and by Mr. Lees, a mill wright, who had just moved in with his valuable tools, and both lost the whole of their tools. The fire it is supposed was caused by an incendiary.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK—LOSS OF LIFE.

About half past three o'clock a fire broke out in the soap factory of Baurmeister & Schepelin, situated in the rear of 160 Hammond street, and before the progress of the conflagration could be checked the major part of the block bounded by Hammond, Washington, Perry and West streets was destroyed.

A very large number of families, many of which are of the poorer classes, have been by this sad calamity deprived of their homes, and turned out upon the world with little more property in their possession than that which they carried out upon their backs.

In addition to the loss of property, we have also to record the loss of life. Samuel Kilpatrick, an aged man, residing in the building in the rear of No. 146 Hammond street, who was in bed at the time the fire commenced, was burned to death. His remains were found in the cellar, and removed to an adjacent building, for the purpose of holding an inquest over them.

There were rumors afloat in the vicinity of the fire, that others had perished in the flames, but we could not trace them to any satisfactory source.

The following are the particulars of the fire, so far as we could ascertain them. About 50 houses were wholly or partially destroyed, and at least 100 families have been losers on this occasion.—*Com. Adv. Aug.* 1.

From the (Va.) Farmers' Register for August.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.—The weather has been very favorable for harvest, and the crops of wheat and oats were stacked in dry order. The showers of rain were occasionally violent, but of short duration, and during the last fortnight the weather has been dry, and the heat extreme. The product of wheat, so far as ascertained, falls short of expectation, but proves fair for the quantity sown, and the quality is good.

Some few farmers who undertook to get their wheat ready for delivery in this month, and made contracts in June, obtained $1 50 per bushel; but this price soon began to decline, and subsequent contracts have been successively at $1 40, $1 30, $1 25, and $1 20, for delivery in August. Prices are expected to go still lower, unless a prospect of foreign demand shall check the decline. The crop throughout the United States is supposed to be the largest that has been made for several years.

The inspections of tobacco to the 1st instant, show double the quantity to the same time last year, but this arises chiefly from a similar difference in price. A considerable portion of the crop of 1836 has been brought to market since the 1st October, 1837, and is counted in the present year's inspection.

The range of prices is from $4 for inferior and partly decayed lugs, to $11 for choice leaf. The inspections in Virginia, it is supposed, will reach about 45,000 hhds., and those of Kentucky about the same, which, with the addition of Maryland, will furnish about an average of the usual quantity for export.

The growing crop is said to be unpromising, particularly as to the quantity.

RUSSIA.—According to official returns, the population of Russia and its dependencies amounted in 1836 to upwards of 60,000,000 of souls, without including the subalterns of the army and navy absent on leave, the soldiers discharged, the inhabitants of the Caucasus between the Caspian and the Dead Sea, or the tribes of Siberia and Orenburg, which are estimated a 1,445,000.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—Return of the numbers of the descriptions of armed force in the United Kingdom, on the 1st January, 1838. "The regular army of all ranks."

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	Total.
Cavalry,	*5,601	2,035	7,636
Foot Guards,	4,051	635	4,696
Infantry,	*14,627	16,629	31,256
Total,	24,279	19,309	43,588

*Including the depots of India Regiments.

JOHN MACDONALD, A. G.

Adjutant General's Office, 30th April, 1838.

COMMERCE OF ALGIERS.—The following is a table of the general imports and exports of Algiers, from 1831 to 1837:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1831,	6 504.000 fr.	1,479.600 fr.
1832,	6,856,920	850.659
1833,	7.599.158	1,028.410
1834,	8,560,236	2.376,662
1835,	16.778.737	2,598,866
1536,	22,402,768	3,435,821
1837,	33,055,246	2,946,691

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM JAMAICA.

By the Cicero, arrived at Baltimore yesterday morning, the editor of the Patriot has received the Jamaica Gazette of the 14th ult. from which the following is copied:

His excellency has at last issued a Proclamation, addressed to the negro population, recommending them to behave themselves. This document is as follows:

JAMAICA, ss:

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Sir Lionel Smith, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Order, a Lieutenant-General in her Majesty's Land Forces, and Colonel of the Fortieth Regiment of Foot, Captain General, Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the Forces in and over her Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and the other territories thereon depending in America, Vice Chancellor and Admiral of the same, PRÆDIAL APPRENTICES.

In a few days more you will become FREE LABORERS—the legislature of the island having relinquished the remaining two years of your apprenticeship.

The first of August next is the happy day when you will become free—under the same laws as other freemen, whether white, black, or colored.

I, your Governor, give you joy of this great blessing.

Remember that in freedom you will have to depend on your own exertions for your livelihood, and to maintain and to bring up your families. You will work for such wages as you can agree upon with your employers.

It is their interest to treat you fairly.

It is your interest to be civil, respectul, and industrious.

Where you can agree and continue happy with your old masters, I strongly recommend you to remain on those properties on which you have been born, and where your parents are buried.

But you must not mistake, in supposing that your present houses, gardens, or provision grounds, are your own property.

They belong to the proprietors of the estates, and you will have to pay rent for them in money or labor, according as you and your employers may agree together.

Idle people who will not take employment, but go wandering about the country, will be taken up as vagrants, and punished in the same manner as they are in England.

The Ministers of Religion have been kind friends to you—listen to them—they will keep you out of trouble and difficulties.

Recollect what is expected of you by the people of England, who have paid such a large price for your liberty.

They not only expect that you will behave yourselves as the Queen's good subjects, by obeying the laws, as I am happy to say you always have done as apprentices; but that the prosperity of the Island will be increased by your willing labor, greatly beyond what it ever was in slavery. Be honest toward all men—be kind to your wives and children—spare your wives from heavy field work, as much as you can—make them attend to their duties at home, in bringing up your children, and in taking care of your stock—above all, make your children attend divine service and school.

If you follow this advice, you will, under God's blessing, be happy and prosperous.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at St. Jago de la Vega, this ninth day of July, in the first year of her Majesty's reign, Annoque Domini, 1838.

LIONEL SMITH.

By his Excellency's command.

C. H. DARLING, Sec'ry.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

By the steam packet Columbia, which left Galveston on the 22d inst., we have received regular files of the Houston Telegraph.

The Hon. Anson Jones, minister plenipotentiary to the United States, arrived in the Columbia.

We learn the death of the Hon. Mr. Collingsworth, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Texas

The Mexicans, according to the National Banner, driven by stress—not of weather but blockade—are reported to have taken possession of Corpus Christi—where goods and supplies are landed and forwarded to the interior. In consequence of this intelligence, an express had been forwarded to the President at Nacogdoches.

The Camanches have been committing depredations near San Antonio, Texas. The settlers are leaving their plantations and removing to the towns.

The elections for President and Vice President appear to excite a great deal of acrimony; it is believed however, that General Lamar and Mr. Burnet, will be chosen.

A ruffian named James Wright, who, some months ago, fled from Houston, after murdering an Indian, was lately arrested at Bexar, where he had robbed the church of about sixty pounds of silver in consecrated vessels. Wright being conducted to Houston, he was liberated by the sheriff of Colorado and a justice of peace.

A party of 200 Mexicans recently came into Goliad, and stole all the horses and mules in and near the place. Near Copana, they overtook seven wagons loaded with merchandise, which they pillaged, killing Putnam and Harris, two of the drivers. They also captured and robbed two young men near Refugio, who, claiming to be citizens of the United States, and threatening to obtain redress from their consul in Matamoras, so frightened the marauding leader that he instantly gave them their liberty, their horses, and every article they claimed.

FROM MEXICO.—By way of Pensacola we have more recent intelligence from Mexico. The Pensacola Gazette mentions the arrival of the United States sloop of war Vandalia, from a cruise of seventy-four days in the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of Texas, having visited Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, and Galveston.

The ports of Mexico were very closely watched by the French cruisers. The contemplated attack on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa has for the present been abandoned, the Baron Deffaudis, the French minister, having sailed for France. Vessels from the United States and Cuba *will not* be warned off before being subject to capture, a sufficient time having elapsed for the blockade to become known.

Com. BAZZOCHE, in the frigate L'Herminie, is at anchor under the island of Sacrificios; and one brig and two schooners, and the frigate's launches, are cruising close in with the shoals, and frequently within musket-shot of the castle. One brig is off Alvarado, which port was opened on the 18th of May by the Mexican Government. The cruisers off Tampico and other vessels are cruising along the coast between these ports.

All appeared quiet in Texas. The British packet, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 27th of May, had been detained a week after the regular day of sailing, at the request of the Mexican Government, for the purpose of taking out a request to the French and Mexican Governments. The best of feelings have thus far been kept up between the French squadron and our own. While the Vandalia lay under Sacrificios, the French and American officers were in the constant reciprocation of services and courtesies.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Copies of Freeman's Plea for Africa, (third edition,) Carey's Letters; Miss Beecher's Letters; and the Life of Lott Carey; also the lithographic view of Bassa Cove, are for sale at the Colonization Office, 27 Sansom street.

Poetry.

From the Ladies' Companion for July.

MONODY TO MRS. SARAH L. SMITH.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

This devoted Missionary, who died at Beyroot, in Syria, in the autumn of 1836, testified in early life the deepest regard for the heathen, and turned from those gaieties that are wont to fascinate the young, to instruct a remnant of the tribe of Mohegan Indians, who have their residence a few miles from Norwich, her native city.

So Syria hath thy dust! thou who wert born
Amid my own green hillocks, where the voice
Of falling waters and of summer winds
Mingled their music! How thy full dark eye,
Thy graceful form, thy soul-illumined smile,
Return upon me, as I muse at eve
'Mid the bright scenery of remembered years!
I hear the murmured echo of thy name
From yon poor forest race. 'Tis meet for them
To hoard thy memory as a blessed star;
For thou didst seek their lowly homes, and teach
Their roving children of a Saviour's name,
And of a clime where no oppressor comes!
Cold winter found thee there, and summer's heat
Unwearied and unblenching. Though the sneer
Might curl some worldling's lip, 'twas not for thee
To note its language or to scorn the soul
Of the forsaken Indian, or to tread
Upon the ashes of his buried kings,
As on a loathsome weed. Thine own fair halls
Lured thee in vain, until the hallowed church
Reared its light dome among them, and the voice
Of an anointed shepherd, day by day,
Did urge those wanderers to the peaceful fold
Of a Redeemer's righteousness.

And then
Thy way was on the waters, and thy hand
Close clasp'd in his who bore the truth of God
To sultry Asia. Yes, thy venturous way
Was o'er the deep! Strong ties withheld thee here—
Home—father—sightless mother—sister dear—
Brothers the tender friends—the full array
Of love and hope. But what were these to thee,
Who on God's altar laid the thought of self,
With prayerful incense duly night and morn?
What were such thoughts to thee, when duty bade
Their crucifixion?

Oh, Jerusalem!
Jerusalem! and do I see thee there,
Pondering the flinty path the Saviour trod,
And humbly kneeling where his prayer arose
All night on Olivet? or with meek hand
Culling from pure Siloam's marge a flower—
A simple flower that yearly lifts it head,
To fill its petals with as fresh a dew
As when poor banished Judah wore the crown
Of queenly beauty? Next, thy foot explores
Where the sweet harper in his boyhood kept
His father's sheep, before the cares that lodge
Within the thorn-wove circle of a king
Had turned the tresses on his temples grey,
And gnawed his heart-string.

Lo, thy tent is pitched
Near Jordan's waters and the bitter wave
Of the Asphaltites. Back to thy place,
Among the Syrian vales—to thy loved toil
'Mid the poor Heathen—for the time is short!
Perils upon the waters wait for thee,
And then another Jordan, from whose shore
Is no return. But thou, with lip so pale,
Didst take the song of triumph and go down,
Alone and fearless, through its depths profound,
Snatches of heavenly harpings made thee glad,
Even to thy latest gasp.

And so the grief
Born at thy grave is not like other grief:
Tears mix with joy—We praise our God for thee.

PRESENT STATE OF ATHENS.

The following interesting letter from the Rev. S. H. Calhoun, now in Greece, we copy from the Oswego Advertiser.

Athens has become once more the capital of Greece, King Otho and all his court reside here. When the Turks finally gave it up four or five years ago, it contained, it is said, not more than 1500 inhabitants. Now it is computed there are from 15,000 to 20,000. The houses are built in European fashion, and not, as in Turkish times, with the upper stories projecting into the streets. The principal streets are laid out with a width sufficient for carriages, which is unusual in this part of the world; and what is still more unusual, some of them are straight. The names of the streets have generally some classic allusions. The great street of all running nearly east and west, is called Mercury. At a little distance from the east end of it, on an eminence, the king is building a palace, which commands a fine view of the town. At right angles with Mercury street, and crossing near the middle is Acolus street, near the southern end of which stands the ancient temple of the winds, in a state of remarkable preservation.

The situation of Athens is one of the finest in the world. It is built on gradually rising ground, and has on the north, west and south, immense plains, with mountains in the rear. About six miles from it, in a direction a little south of west, is the Piraeus, the present as well as the ancient part of Athens. The Government has recently constructed a fine M'Adamised road between the harbor and the city. Some of the views around Athens are magnificent. There is wanting however that deep green which gives such interest and beauty to American scenery. I never expect to see any landscape which will surpass some parts of the valley of the Connecticut, and the valleys of Berkshire.

The chief object of curiosity in Athens is its antiquities. The remains of temples, statues, monuments of the dead, &c. sufficiently indicate the high state of perfection to which the fine arts were carried in the days of ancient Greece. Outside of the present city, a little to the south east, there yet stands sixteen columns of the famous temple of Jupiter Olympus. Their material is the beautiful white marble from M. Pentele, ten miles east of Athens. These columns are six and a half feet in diameter, and sixty feet high, and are of the Corinthian order. There were originally one hundred and twenty columns of the same size, there being two rows of them on the sides, and four rows on the ends of the temple.

The whole length of this structure was three hundred and fifty-four feet, and the breadth one hundred and seventy-one feet the length being little more than double the breadth. This seems to have been a favorite proportion with the Grecian architects. The foundation of the temple of Jupiter Olympus was laid by Pisistratus, five hundred and thirty years before the Christian era, but the building was not completed till the year 120 after the Christian era, in the reign of Hadrian.

The temple of Theseus, which was built four hundred and sixty years before the Christian era, still remains nearly perfect. It consists of a single room forty feet by twenty, surrounded by thirty-four columns of the Doric order, three feet four inches in diameter, and about eighteen feet high.

The material of the whole building is the same as that of Jupiter Olympus, the white marble from mount Pentelicus. The temple of Theseus is now used, temporarily I suppose, as a kind of museum, wherein are collected a great number of statues, and other relics of antiquity. Most of the statues are more or less mutilated. Some of them, however, or rather some parts of them, still seem as perfect as when they came from the hands of the sculptor. Some of the nails even on the fingers and toes look as though the chisel had just left them. I was particularly struck with a very ancient statue of a man with a smile upon his countenance. The smile was true to nature, and remains unaltered after the lapse of seventy generations.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

PROGNOSTICS OF THE WEATHER.

We copy the following prognostics of the weather from the Southern Agriculturist. It has been compiled from the writings of Lord Bacon, Best, the Shepherd of Banbury, Worlidge, and authors of approved experience.

I. SIGNS FROM VAPOURS OR MISTS.

1. If a white mist in an evening or night spread over a meadow wherein there is a river, it promises the next day to be bright.
2. When the mist hanging over the lower lands draws towards the hills of a morning, and rolls up their sides until the tops be covered, there will be no rain.
3. In some places if the mist hangs upon the hills, and drags along the woods, instead of overspreading the lower ground, in a morning, it will turn to rain.
4. If mists rise in low grounds, and soon vanish, fair weather.
5. If they rise to the hill tops, rain in a day or two. (One of Mr. Worlidge's rules.)
6. A general mist before the sun rises near the full moon; fine weather.

II. FROM CLOUDS.

1. It is a symptom of fair weather when clouds dissolve into air; otherwise when they are collected out of the air.
2. When heavy rains are about to fall, every cloud rises bigger than the former, and all the clouds are in a growing state.
3. When clouds are fleecy, deep, and dense towards the middle, and very white at the edges, with the sky very bright and blue about them, they are of a frosty coldness, and will soon fall either in hail, snow, or hasty showers of rain.
3. When clouds breed high in the air in thin white trains, like locks of wool or the tails of horses, there will soon be wind below and probably rain with it.
5. When clouds as they come forward seem to diverge from a point in the horizon, a wind may be expected from that quarter, or the opposite.
6. When a general cloudiness covers the sky above, and small black fragments of clouds, like smoke, fly underneath, rain is not far off, and it will probably be lasting.
7. No surer sign of rain than two different currents of clouds, especially if the undermost flies fast before the wind; and if two such appear in hot summer, a thunder storm is gathering.
8. Clouds like large rocks; great showers.
9. If small clouds increase; much rain.
10. If large clouds decrease: fair weather.
11. In summer when the wind has been south two or three days, and it grows very hot, and clouds rise with white tops, like towers, as if one were on the top of another, joined together with black on the nether side, there will be thunder and rain suddenly.
12. If two such clouds rise one on either hand; rain.
13. Dappled white clouds, (called a mackerel sky) generally predict rain.
14. Small black clouds of a clear evening; undoubted signs of rain.
15. Blue or black clouds near the sun any time of the day, or near the moon by night; signs of rain.
16. Small waterish clouds on the tops of hills; rain.
17. If clouds grow or appear suddenly, the air otherwise free from clouds; tempests at hand, especially if they appear to the South or West.
18. Clouds setting on the tops of mountains; hard weather.

III. DEWS.

Dew plentifully on the grass after a fair day, foretells the next day fair; but if after such a day no dew is on the ground, and no wind stirring, rain may be expected.

IV. FROM SKIES.

1. Between a red evening and grey morning, is commonly a heavy dew or a mist over the ground, but if a red morning succeeds, there is no dew.
2. When a lowering redness spreads too far upwards from the horizon in the morning or evening, rain or winds follow and often both.
3. When such a redness, together with a raggedness of the clouds, extends toward the zenith in the evening, the wind will be high from the West or South-West, with rain.
4. When the sky in a rainy season is tinged with a sea-green colour, where it ought to be blue, the rain will continue and increase.
5. If it is of a deep dead blue, the weather will be showery.
6. A dark thick sky, lasting for some time, either without sun or rain, always becomes fair, then foul—this is, a clear sky before rain.

V. FROM SUN.

1. When the air is hazy, and the sun's light fades by degrees, and his orb looks whitish and ill-defined; one of the most certain signs of rain.
2. If the rays of the sun breaking through the clouds, irradiate and are visible in the air, rain very soon.
3. White at his setting; bad weather.
4. Shorn of his rays; bad weather.
5. Going down into a bank of clouds which lie in the horizon! bad weather.
6. If he rise red and fiery; wind and rain.
7. If he rise cloudy and clouds decrease, certain fair weather.

VI. FROM MOON.

1. When moon and stars grow dim, with a hazy air and ring or halo round it; rain follows.
2. If moon appear pale and dim, expect rain.
3. If red a sign of wind.
4. If of its natural colour, and the sky clear, fair weather.
5. If the moon is rainy throughout her course, it will clear up at the ensuing change, and the rain will probably commence in a few days after, and continue; if, on the contrary, the moon has been fair throughout, and it rains at the change, the fair weather will probably be restored about the fourth or fifth day of the moon, and continue as before.
6. If the new moon does not appear till the fourth day, a troubled air for the whole month.
7. If the moon, either at her first appearance, or within a few days after, has her lower horn obscure or dusky, or any wise sullied, it denotes foul weather before the full.
8. If discoloured in the middle, storms are to be expected about the full, or about the wane, if her upper horn is affected in like manner.
9. When on her fourth day she appears spotless, her horns unblunted, and neither flat nor quite erect but between both, it promises fair weather for the greatest part of the month.
10. An erect moon is generally threatening and unfavourable, but particularly denotes wind; though if she appear with short and blunted horns rain may rather be expected.

VII. FROM WINDS.

1. When the wind veers about uncertainly to several points of the compass, rain is pretty sure to follow.
2. Some have remarked, that if the wind, as it veers about, follows the course of the sun, from the east towards the west, it brings fair weather; if the contrary, foul; but there is no sign of rain more infallible, than a whistling or howling noise of the wind.
3. Wind turning to north-east, continuing there two days, without rain, and not turning South the third day, or not raining the third day, will be likely to continue north-east for eight or nine days fair, and then come south again.
4. If it turn again out of the south to the north-east, with rain, and continue in the north-east two days, without rain, and neither turns south nor rains the third day, it is likely to continue north-east two or three months.
5. After a northerly wind, for the most of two months or more, and then coming south, there are usually three or four days at first, and then on the fourth or fifth day comes rain, or else the wind turns north again, and continues dry.
6. If it returns to the south within a day or two, without rain, and turns northward with rain, and returns to the south in one or two days, as before two or three times together after this sort, then it is likely to be in the south or south-west two or three months together, as it was in the month before.
7. Fair weather for a week with a southerly wind is likely to produce a great drought, if there has been much rain out of the south before. The wind usually turns from north to south with a quiet wind without rain; but returns to the north with a strong wind and rain. The strongest wind is, when it turns from south to north by west.
8. If you see a cloud rise up against the wind or with wind, when that cloud comes up to you, the wind will blow the same way the cloud came.
9. When the wind varies for a few hours, and afterwards begins to blow constant, it will continue for many days.
10. Whatever wind begins to blow in the morning usually continues longer than that which rises in the evening.
11. If the wind be east or north-east in the fore part of the summer, the weather is likely to continue dry; and if westward towards the end of the summer, then it will also continue dry.
12. If in great rains the winds rise or fall, it signifies the rain will forthwith cease.
13. If the south wind begins for two or three days, the north will suddenly blow after it; but if the north blows for the same number of days, the south will not rise till after the east has blown for some time.
14. A change in the warmth of weather is generally followed by a change of wind.

VIII. METEORS.

When meteors, or the aurora borealis, appear after some warm day, it is generally succeeded by a coldness of the air.

IX. FROM ANIMAL CREATION.

Swallows, when they fly aloft after their prey, a serene sky—when they skim the ground or the water, rain not far off—their appearance, a sign of spring set in. When the notes of the whippoorwill are heard, spring has set in—when sheep wind up the hills in the morning to their pastures, and feed near the top, an indication of the clearing of clouds or drizzly weather—dogs grow sleepy and stupid before rain, and by refusing their food and eating grass, show their stomach out of order—water fowl dive and wash themselves more than ordinarily before rain—flies are particularly troublesome, and seem more hungry than usual—toads are seen crawling across the road or beaten path in the evening—moles work harder than usual, and sometimes come forth; so do worms—ants are observed to stir and bustle about, and then return to their burrows—bees stir not far, and betake themselves to their hives—swine discover uneasiness, as do likewise sheep, cows, &c. all appearing more eager in pasture than usual—birds of all sorts are in action and more earnest after their prey—fleas bite harder than common—spiders crawl abroad. On the contrary, spider's webs on the trees, or in the air indicate fair and hot weather—so do bees, when they fly far and come home late—likewise, a more than usual appearance of glow worms by night. If gnats play up and down in the open air, near sunset, they presage heat; if in the shade, warm and mild showers; but if they join in stinging those that pass by them, cold weather and much rain may be expected. In men, frequently, aches, corns and wounds are more troublesome, either towards rain or frost. The crow cawing and walking on the seashore, or on the banks of rivers or pools, presages rain. Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come early, show the temper of the weather, according to the country whence they came; as in winter woodcocks, pigeons, &c., if they come early, show a cold winter.

X. FROM VEGETABLE CREATION.

1. Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in sun-shiny weather, towards the evening; and against rain close them again—as in the down of Dandelion. The rule is, if the flowers are close shut up it betokens rain; if they are spread abroad, fair weather.
2. All wood, even the hardest and most solid, swells in moist weather.
3. The speedy drying of the earth's surface, is a sign of a northerly wind and fair weather; and its becoming moist, of a southerly wind, and rain.
4. When sounds are more plainly heard than usual, rain.
5. If wainscots or walls that used to sweat, be drier than usual in the beginning of winter, or the eaves of houses drop more slowly than ordinary, it portends a hard and frosty winter.
6. When there are but few nuts, cold and wet harvests generally follow; when a great show of them, hot, and heavy harvests succeed.
7. If the oak bears much mast, it presages a long and hard winter. The same of hops and haws.

XI. FROM RAIN.

1. Sudden rain never lasts long; but when the air grows thick by degrees, and the sun moon and stars shine dimmer and dimmer, it usually rains six hours.
2. If it begins to rain from the south with a high wind, for two or three hours, and the wind falls, but the rain continues, it is likely to rain twelve hours, or more; and does usually rain until a strong north wind clears the air; these long rains seldom hold above twelve hours.
3. If it begins to rain an hour or two before sunrising, it is likely to be fair before noon and continue so that day; but if the rain begins an hour or two after sun-rising, it is likely to rain all that day, unless the rainbow be seen before it rains.

XII. FROM SEASONS.

1. Generally a moist and cold summer portends a hard winter.
2. A hot and dry summer and autumn, especially if the heat and drought extend far into September, portend an open beginning of winter, and cold to succeed towards the latter part and beginning of spring.
3. A warm and open winter portends a hot and dry summer, for the vapours disperse into the winter showers; whereas cold and frost keep them in, and convey them to the late spring. So saith my Lord Bacon.
4. A severe autumn denotes a windy winter; a windy winter, a rainy spring; a rainy spring, a serene summer; a serene summer, a windy autumn; so that the air in a balance is seldom debtor to itself; nor do the seasons succeed each other in the same tenor for two years together. So also saith my Lord Bacon.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., in the Hall under the Athenæum—Mr. Keating in the chair.

The committee on plants and flowers awarded the premium for the ten best varieties of Carnations, to Messrs. M'Kenzie and Buchanan, at the society's intermediate meeting on the 4th instant—two competitors.

The premium for the best American Seedling Carnation, was awarded to Messrs. M'Kenzie and Buchanan, at the society's intermediate meeting of the 4th inst.—two competitors.

The committee on fruits and vegetables, awarded the following premiums at the society's intermediate meeting of the 4th inst. For the best quart of white Currants, to William Chalmers, gardener to Mrs. Stot, Turner's Lane—no competition. For the best Raspberries, not less than three quarts, to ditto—no competition. For the best Bush-beans, grown in Pennsylvania, to ditto—3 competitors. For the best 2 quarts of red Currants, to James Beadle, gardener to Mr. Morris, Turner's Lane—3 competitors. For the best early Cucumbers grown in New Jersey, not less than 6 in number, to Hugh Hatch—no competition. An honorary premium of $2 was awarded to James Beadle, gardener, Turner's Lane, for the Royal George Cucumbers; likewise an honorary premium of $2 was awarded to Wm. Chalmers, gardener to Mrs. Stot, for some fine Mazagan Beans. For the best early Squashes, grown in N. Jersey, not less than 6 in number, to George Reid, gardener to Henry C. Carey—no competition.

The committee on plants and flowers, this evening awarded the premium for the best display of plants in pots, to Robert Kilvington, gardener to William Lloyd, who exhibited Eueoma Punctata, Agapanthus Umbellatus, Stapelia Grandiflora, Fuchsia Gracilis, Ardisia Selanacea, Miranda Barcleganum, and Calceolari integrifolia.

The premium for the best Bouquet, was awarded to Robert Kilvington, gardener to Wm. Lloyd—2 competitors; and an honorary one of $2 to ditto, for a fine bouquet of native plants.

The committee on vegetables awarded the following premiums this evening, viz: For the best early corn grown in Pennsylvania, not less than 2 dozen ears, to James Beadle, gardener to Mr. Morris, Turner's Lane—two competitors. For the best early carrots, grown in Pennsylvania, not less than 2 dozen, to ditto. For the best Mongena (Egg-plant) grown in Pennsylvania, not less than 3 in number, to ditto—three competitors. For the best Tomato, (Love-apple) grown in Pennsylvania, not less than one dozen, to Charles Conover, gardener to Isaac Philips—three competitors. For the best Gooseberries, not less than one quart, to Robert Meston, gardener to Mrs. Roland—no competition. For the best display of vegetables, to Wm. Chalmers, gardener to Mrs. Stot; and an honorary one of $2 for some fine Squashes, to ditto.

Robert Buist exhibited Crinum Soalrum, and cut flowers of 6 Verbenas, including Verbena pulchella, Tweediana, Melindris, Araniana, a new white species; and the purple of the garden, with 16 fine varieties of double Prussian stocks.

Wm. Chalmers, gardener to Mrs. Stot, exhibited different kinds of beets, tomatoes, squashes, black currants, egg-plants, and artichokes.

Peter Fleming, gardener to Mr. Hanson, exhibited some very superior squashes.

Robert Meston, gardener to Mrs. Roland, exhibited the following very superior Gooseberries, viz: New Jam. Ironmonger, Neal's white rose, Inwood's incomparable, Crown bob, Miss Bald's red warrington, green gascoigne, yellow amber and red poterfield.

William Hobson, Kingsessing, exhibited early corn and tomatoes.

July, with its vertical sun, has burnt up all the flowers, and dispersed our fair friends in various quarters, in search of the cool breeze, when their appearnce is so essential to support us under such melting days. But who can blame them for leaving the dust and turmoil of the city, when health-invigorating scenes can be so easily attained every where on our romantic streams and mountains. However, we will hail them on their return, with a cheerful welcome, at our next September exhibition, and show them some things almost as pretty as themselves.

From the report, it will be seen that the plants were few in number; but the vegetables exhibited at the different meetings were of the first quality and appearance; the Carnations were extremely good, considering the intense heat. The Raspberries of Mr. Chalmers were very superior, and so were the Currants of Mr. Beadle. Mr. Meston's Gooseberries were the best we have seen in this latitude, were large and fine flavored, fully ripe, with little or no mildewing.

G. WATSON,
Recording Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 23d, 1838.

DURATION OF THE LIFE OF MAN.

The Times gives the following translation of an article on this subject, taken by Le Courier des Etats Unis, from the Revue Britannique:

In the many articles that we have devoted to this interesting question, we have demonstrated that the mean life of man is greater now than formerly. In France, it is 32 years; in England it is 32 for the men, and 34 for the women; in Belgium it is 32; but this number varies greatly, according to locality. In cities or large towns the mean life of a man is from 29, 24; whilst in the country this number reaches to 31, 97. The life of women is subject to the same accidents. In cities or towns, the mean term, 30 to 28, whilst in the country this number reaches to 32, 95. Long life in man depends, as will be seen, in part upon the nature of the places that he inhabits; it also depends upon the nature of their professions or business. An individual whose profession, business or employment is painful or fatiguing to excess, will sooner arrive at the last term than he who does not abuse his constitution. Thus, the mortality of the negroes of the English colonies, relatively to the negroes who serve in the English army, is in the proportion of 5 or 6 black slaves over 1 free man. But let us see by the following table what are the professions most proper to conduce to longevity in man:

Professions.	Number of persons, 100 of whom attained their 70th year in the professions opposite.
Theologians,	42
Agriculturists,	40
Traders, Manufacturers,	35
Soldiers,	32
Clerks,	32
Lawyers,	29
Artists,	28
Professors,	27
Doctors,	24

According to this table it will be seen that the most favorable profession to longevity, is a sedentary life, which is not exposed to any excess.

Another writer prepared a European table, in which is found the names of 1000 individuals whose age exceeded 100 years; 350 individuals, men and women, who lived from 100 to 110 years.

227	from	110	to 120	years.
84	"	120	" 130	do.
36	"	130	" 140	do.
7	"	140	" 150	do.
3	"	150	" 160	do.
2	"	160	" 170	do.
2	"	170	" 175	do.
1			" 180	do.

These examples of longevity are not confined to Europe. The Cenobities of Mount Sinai frequently attain the age of 110 to 120 years. In Syria, in Barbary, in Arabia and Persia, we find that a great number of the natives have exceeded their 100th year. At Philadelphia, M. C. Colleret died at the age of 120, leaving a widow aged 115, with whom he had lived 98 years. In South Carolina, M. Solomon Scricel, who emigrated thither in 1696, at the age of 19, died at the age of 143; Mrs. Judith Crawford died at Jamaica, at the age of 150, in the most perfect possession of her intellectual faculties; and at St. Helena, under a burning tropical sun, Mrs. Elizabeth Honoria Frances Lamb, died lately at the age of 110, leaving 160 children and grandchildren—she had been married eight times.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

MAGNITUDE OF THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

The London and Birmingham Railway is unquestionably the greatest public work ever executed, either in ancient or modern times. If we estimate its importance by the labour alone which has been expended on it, perhaps the Great Chinese Wall might compete with it; but when we consider the immense outlay of capital which it has required,—the great and varied talents which have been in a constant state of requisition during the whole of its progress,—together with the unprecedented engineering difficulties, which, we are happy to say, are now overcome,—the gigantic work of the Chinese sinks totally into the shade,

It may be amusing to some readers, who are unacquainted with the magnitude of such an undertaking as the London and Birmingham Railway, if we give one or two illustrations of the above assertion. The great Pyramid of Egypt, that stupendous monument, which seems likely to exist to the end of all time, will afford a comparison.

After making the necessary allowances for the foundations, galleries, &c., and reducing the whole to one uniform denomination, it will be found that the labor expended on the great Pyramid was equivalent to lifting fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-three million cubic feet of stone one foot high. This labour was performed, according to Diodorus Siculus, by three hundred thousand men, and to Herodotus, by one hundred thousand men, and it required for its execution twenty years.

If we reduce in the same manner the labour expended in constructing the London and Birmingham Railway to one common denomination, the result is twenty-five thousand million cubic feet of material (reduced to the same weight as that used in constructing the Pyramid) lifted one foot high, or nine thousand two hundred and sixty seven millions cubic feet more than was lifted one foot high in the construction of the Pyramid; yet this immense undertaking has been performed by about twenty thousand men in less than five years.

From the above calculation has been omitted all the tunnelling, culverts, drains, ballasting, and fencing, and all the heavy work at the various stations, and also the labour expended on engines, carriages, wagons, &c.; these are set off against the labour of drawing the materials of the Pyramid from the quarries to the spot where they were to be used—a much larger allowance than is necessary.

It will be evident that such a work as this could only have been undertaken in a country abounding with capital and possessing engineering talent of the higest order. The steps by which the science of railways has arrived at its present position were slow, yet progressive. Railways of wood and stone were in use, as well as the flat iron or tramrail, in the middle of the seventeenth century, particularly among the collieries of the north, and were gradually improved from time to time; they still, however, retained a character totally distinct from those structures which will will soon form the means of transport through all the principal districts of the kingdom.

ON THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE IN THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

M. Arago has lately communicated to the Academy of Sciences the result of the thermometrical observations which he made, on the first of May last, in the well which is now being sunk at the slaughter-house of Grenelle. The boring has now reached the depth of 1312 English feet. The bed of chalk, in which they have so long been engaged, is not yet traversed, but the numerous flints, which were unceasingly met with at lesser depths, have now disappeared. On the 29th of April, at 7 P. M., four thermometrical instruments were sent down. Two of them were contained in a copper tube, in which they were secure from the pressure of the water; the third was open at the top, but in such a manner that the pressure could not alter its form; and the fourth was enclosed in a glass tube, which was heremetically sealed. These four instruments, after having remained for about thirty-six hours in the well, or bore, were removed from it on the first of May, about 7 A. M. They then indicated the following temperature:

The first,	74 deg. 3.
The second,	74 deg. 21.
The third,	74 deg. 30.
The fourth,	74 deg. 66.

Assuming, then, 74 deg. 3, as the temperature at the depth of 1312 English feet, and subtracting from this number that of 51 deg. 08, the mean temperature of the surface of the earth at Paris, you will have 23 deg. 22 for the increase of temperature, corresponding to 1312 English feet of depth, or what comes to the same thing, 1 deg. 8 Fah. for 101.2 English feet. If the temperature continues to increase, in descending, in the same ratio, it becomes an easy problem to determine at what point the heat is sufficiently powerful to fuse the most obstinate earth, or metallic substances.—*Jour. Franklin Institute.*

MARCH OF INVENTION.—STEAM MUSIC.

Amongst the numerous inventions which almost daily claim a share of public attention, we have to notice that of a *steam organ*, invented and adapted to the "Tyne" locomotive engine, the property of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company, by the Rev. James Birkett, of Ovingham. As far as we are able to judge, this instrument bears the greatest resemblance to the organ. It consists of eight pipes, turned to compass, what is termed by musicians, an octave, but without any intervening tones or semi-tones. This is the first attempt to adapt a musical instrument to the steam engine, capable of producing a tune, and although not so perfect as to admit of all the pleasing variety and combination of sound, as the instrument to which we have compared it, there is no doubt but very considerable improvements will be made in this *steam musical instrument*, by the inventor, who is a skilful musician, as well as an ingenious mechanic. We understand that some important alterations are at present in progress, and intended to be completed previous to the grand opening of the railway on the 18th of June.

A NEW METHOD OF MAKING BOOTS AND SHOES.—A man in New York has invented a new way of manufacturing boots and shoes, which is thus partially described:—1st. The whole lower portion, or sole and insole, of the boot or shoe, is made with but one seam instead of two, as at present; thus increasing the facility and durability of the manufacture. 2d. The boots and shoes are much more beautiful in appearance during their whole wearing, in consequence of the upper leather being turned from under the foot, and inserted in a peculiar channel cut in the insole, which prevents the upper leather both from cracking and wrinkling, and thus increasing the value without enhancing the cost of the article. 3d. By dispensing with the inseam, the boot or shoe is rendered far more easy to the foot, thus preventing corns and bunnions: and there being no welt requiring scraps to fill up the hollow space between the sole and insole, which is now occasioned by the welt, the part on which the foot rests does not become irregular and uneven, nor is the sole so soon thrown out of place, and unequally worn away.

Yesterday the flour-mills at St. Maur, the machinery of which is moved by the newly-invented turbine, or revolving cylinder of M. Fourneyron, were set in activity for the first time in the presence of several distinguished men of science, and members of the municipal council of Paris. M. Arago, whose advice had mainly contributed to the adoption of this new system of machinery, drew up the sluice that let the first water into the turbine; ten pair of stones were speedily set in motion, and within half an hour, cakes were served round to the company, formed out of flour which had been ground, sifted, and baked in the mill since the admission of the water. This establishment one of the largest and most complete in France, is well worthy of a visit from all who appreciate fine machinery.

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